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Smoking reduction interventions for smoking cessation (Review)

Lindson N, Klemperer E, Hong B, Ordóñez-Mena JM, Aveyard P

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[Intervention Review]

Smoking reduction interventions for smoking cessation

Nicola Lindson[1], Elias Klemperer[2], Bosun Hong[3], José M Ordóñez-Mena[1], Paul Aveyard[1]

[1]Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. [2]Departments of Psychological Sciences & Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, USA. [3]Oral Surgery Department, Birmingham Dental Hospital, Birmingham, UK

Contact address: Nicola Lindson, Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, University of Oxford, Radcliffe Observatory Quarter, Woodstock Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX2 6GG, UK. nicola.lindson@phc.ox.ac.uk.

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ABSTRACT

Background

The standard way most people are advised to stop smoking is by quitting abruptly on a designated quit day. However, many people who smoke have tried to quit many times and may like to try an alternative method. Reducing smoking behaviour before quitting could be an alternative approach to cessation. However, before this method can be recommended it is important to ensure that abrupt quitting is not more effective than reducing to quit, and to determine whether there are ways to optimise reduction methods to increase the chances of cessation.

Objectives

To assess the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions on long-term smoking cessation.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group Specialised Register, MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO for studies, using the terms: cold turkey, schedul*, cut* down, cut-down, gradual*, abrupt*, fading, reduc*, taper*, controlled smoking and smoking reduction. We also searched trial registries to identify unpublished studies. Date of the most recent search: 29 October 2018.

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials in which people who smoked were advised to reduce their smoking consumption before quitting smoking altogether in at least one trial arm. This advice could be delivered using self-help materials or behavioural support, and provided alongside smoking cessation pharmacotherapies or not. We excluded trials that did not assess cessation as an outcome, with follow-up of less than six months, where participants spontaneously reduced without being advised to do so, where the goal of reduction was not to quit altogether, or where participants were advised to switch to cigarettes with lower nicotine levels without reducing the amount of cigarettes smoked or the length of time spent smoking. We also excluded trials carried out in pregnant women.

Data collection and analysis

We followed standard Cochrane methods. Smoking cessation was measured after at least six months, using the most rigorous definition available, on an intention-to-treat basis. We calculated risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for smoking cessation for each study, where possible. We grouped eligible studies according to the type of comparison (no smoking cessation treatment, abrupt quitting interventions, and other reduction-to-quit interventions) and carried out meta-analyses where appropriate, using a Mantel-Haenszel random-effects model. We also extracted data on quit attempts, pre-quit smoking reduction, adverse events (AEs), serious adverse events (SAEs) and nicotine withdrawal symptoms, and meta-analysed these where sufficient data were available.

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Main results

We identified 51 trials with 22,509 participants. Most recruited adults from the community using media or local advertising. People enrolled in the studies typically smoked an average of 23 cigarettes a day. We judged 18 of the studies to be at high risk of bias, but restricting the analysis only to the five studies at low or to the 28 studies at unclear risk of bias did not significantly alter results.

We identified very low-certainty evidence, limited by risk of bias, inconsistency and imprecision, comparing the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions with no treatment on cessation rates (RR 1.74, 95% CI 0.90 to 3.38; I^2 = 45%; 6 studies, 1599 participants). However, when comparing reduction-to-quit interventions with abrupt quitting (standard care) we found evidence that neither approach resulted in superior quit rates (RR 1. 01, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.17; I^2 = 29%; 22 studies, 9219 participants). We judged this estimate to be of moderate certainty, due to imprecision. Subgroup analysis provided some evidence (P = 0.01, I^2 = 77%) that reduction-to-quit interventions may result in more favourable quit rates than abrupt quitting if varenicline is used as a reduction aid. Our analysis comparing reduction using pharmacotherapy with reduction alone found low-certainty evidence, limited by inconsistency and imprecision, that reduction aided by pharmacotherapy resulted in higher quit rates (RR 1. 68, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.58; I^2 = 78%; 11 studies, 8636 participants). However, a significant subgroup analysis (P < 0.001, I^2 = 80% for subgroup differences) suggests that this may only be true when fast-acting NRT or varenicline are used (both moderate-certainty evidence) and not when nicotine patch, combination NRT or bupropion are used as an aid (all low- or very low-quality evidence). More evidence is likely to change the interpretation of the latter effects.

Although there was some evidence from within-study comparisons that behavioural support for reduction to quit resulted in higher quit rates than self-help resources alone, the relative efficacy of various other characteristics of reduction-to-quit interventions investigated through within- and between-study comparisons did not provide any evidence that they enhanced the success of reduction-to-quit interventions. Pre-quit AEs, SAEs and nicotine withdrawal symptoms were measured variably and infrequently across studies. There was some evidence that AEs occurred more frequently in studies that compared reduction using pharmacotherapy versus no pharmacotherapy; however, the AEs reported were mild and usual symptoms associated with NRT use. There was no clear evidence that the number of people reporting SAEs, or changes in withdrawal symptoms, differed between trial arms.

Authors' conclusions

There is moderate-certainty evidence that neither reduction-to-quit nor abrupt quitting interventions result in superior long-term quit rates when compared with one another. Evidence comparing the efficacy of reduction-to-quit interventions with no treatment was inconclusive and of low certainty. There is also low-certainty evidence to suggest that reduction-to-quit interventions may be more effective when pharmacotherapy is used as an aid, particularly fast-acting NRT or varenicline (moderate-certainty evidence). Evidence for any adverse effects of reduction-to-quit interventions was sparse, but available data suggested no excess of pre-quit SAEs or withdrawal symptoms. We downgraded the evidence across comparisons due to risk of bias, inconsistency and imprecision. Future research should aim to match any additional components of multicomponent reduction-to-quit interventions across study arms, so that the effect of reduction can be isolated. In particular, well-conducted, adequately-powered studies should focus on investigating the most effective features of reduction-to-quit interventions to maximise cessation rates.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Can people stop smoking by cutting down the amount they smoke first?

Background

The standard way people are told to quit smoking is to smoke as normal until a quit day, when they stop using all cigarettes. However, many have tried this before and might like to try something new. Some people would just prefer to cut down the amount of cigarettes they smoke before quitting completely. Before healthcare services give people a choice of cutting down first or stopping all at once we need to find out whether cutting down helps as many people to stop smoking.

There are different ways that people could reduce the amount they smoke (for example, setting goals, lengthening the time between cigarette breaks) and some of these may work better than others. This review looks at whether cutting down before quitting helps people to stop smoking, and the best ways that people can cut down to help them stop completely.

Study characteristics

This review includes 51 studies of over 22,000 people who smoked tobacco. Most were adults, and people typically smoked at least 23 cigarettes a day at the start of the studies. All studies included at least one group of people who were asked to cut down their smoking and then quit tobacco smoking altogether. This group was compared to either a group who did not receive any treatment to stop smoking, a group who were asked to stop smoking all at once, or a group who were also asked to cut down their smoking in a different way. We did not include studies which asked people to cut down without quitting. Studies lasted for at least six months. The evidence is up to date to October 2018.

Key results

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There was not enough information available to decide whether cutting down before quitting helped more people to stop smoking than no stop-smoking treatment. However, people who were asked to stop smoking all of their cigarettes at once were not more likely to quit than people who were asked to cut down their smoking before quitting. This suggests that asking people to cut down their smoking first may be a useful way to help people to stop smoking. People who cut down their smoking while using varenicline or a fast-acting form of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), such as gum or lozenge, may be more likely to quit smoking than people who cut down their smoking without using a medicine to help them. Giving people face-to-face support to cut down their smoking may help more people to quit than if they are provided with self-help materials to cut down by themselves. There was not enough information available to decide whether other features of the cutting-down-to-quit intervention improved people's chances of stopping smoking.

We looked at whether being asked to cut down smoking before quitting resulted in negative effects, such as cigarette cravings, difficulty sleeping, low mood or irritability. Most studies did not provide information about this; more studies are therefore needed to answer this question.

Quality of the evidence

There is very low-quality evidence looking at whether cutting down smoking before quitting helps more people to quit smoking than no treatment. We rated the quality as very low, as there were problems with the design of studies, findings of studies were very different from one another, and not enough people took part, making it difficult to tell whether cutting down helps people to quit smoking. However, there is moderate-certainty evidence that cutting down before quitting may result in similar quit rates to quitting all at once, which suggests that cutting down may be a helpful approach. We rated this evidence as moderate because there is a chance that future studies may find that cutting down helps slightly more or slightly fewer people to quit than when people quit all at once. There is also moderate-quality evidence that people may be more likely to quit by cutting down first when they use a stop-smoking medicine like varenicline or a type of fast-acting NRT to help them. We rated this evidence as moderate certainty because there were not enough people taking part; more studies are needed.

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Summary of findings for the main comparison. Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting for smoking cessation

Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting for smoking cessation

Patient or population: people who smoke
Setting: community; worksites; primary care and outpatient clinics; universities, high schools (Austria; China; Spain; Switzerland; UK; USA)
Intervention: reduction to quit
Comparison: abrupt quitting

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with abrupt quitting	Risk with reduction to quit				
Smoking cessation (≥ 6-month follow-up)	Study population		RR 1.01 (0.87 to 1.17)	9219 (22 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE[a]	-
	12 per 100	12 per 100 (11 to 14)				

***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI)

CI: Confidence interval; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect
Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different
Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect
Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

[a]Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: the CI includes both clinically meaningful benefit and harm.

Summary of findings 2. Reduction to quit versus no treatment for smoking cessation

Reduction to quit versus no treatment for smoking cessation

Patient or population: people who smoke
Setting: community; primary care and outpatient clinics (China; Germany; USA)
Intervention: reduction to quit

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Comparison: no smoking cessation treatment

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with no treatment	Risk with reduction to quit				
Smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 1.74 (0.90 to 3.38)	1599 (6 RCTs)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW [a,b,c]	-
	4 per 100	6 per 100 (3 to 12)				

*__The risk in the intervention group__ (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect
Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different
Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect
Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

[a]Downgraded by one level due to risk of bias: we judged four of the six studies to be at high risk of bias and a further study at unclear risk.
[b]Downgraded by one level due to inconsistency: moderate unexplained heterogeneity detected (I^2 = 45%).
[c]Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: there are few overall events and the 95% CI includes both the possibility of harm and appreciable benefit.

Summary of findings 3. Reduction and pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone for smoking cessation

Reduction and pharmacotherapy compared to reduction alone for smoking cessation

Patient or population: people who smoke
Setting: community; primary care (Australia; Canada; Czech Republic; Denmark; Egypt, Germany; Japan, Mexico, New Zealand; Switzerland; Taiwan; UK; USA)
Intervention: reduction to quit aided by pharmacotherapy
Comparison: reduction to quit alone (placebo or no pharmacotherapy)

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	№ of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Risk with placebo/no pharmacotherapy	Risk with pharmacotherapy				

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Main analysis (all pharmacotherapy): smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 1.68 (1.09 to 2.58)	8636 (11 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ LOW[a,b,c]	The rows below are subgroups of this main analysis.
	5 per 100	8 per 100 (5 to 13)				
Subgroup: combination NRT; smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 1.02 (0.61 to 1.69)	1124 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ LOW[d,e,f]	-
	15 per 100	15 per 100 (9 to 25)				
Subgroup: nicotine patch; smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 0.34 (0.02 to 5.31)	85 (1 RCT)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ VERY LOW[g,h]	-
	15 per 100	5 per 100 (0 to 80)				
Subgroup: fast-acting NRT only; smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 2.56 (1.93 to 3.39)	5323 (7 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE[i]	-
	2 per 100	6 per 100 (5 to 8)				
Subgroup: varenicline only; smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 3.99 (2.93 to 5.44)	1510 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ MODERATE[i]	-
	6 per 100	24 per 100 (18 to 33)				
Subgroup: bupropion only; smoking cessation (≥ 6 month follow-up)	Study population		RR 1.27 (0.67 to 2.40)	594 (1 RCT)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ LOW [f,,j]	-
	5 per 100	7 per 100 (4 to 13)				

*__The risk in the intervention group__ (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the __relative effect__ of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** Risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect
Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different
Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect
Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

[a]We did not downgrade due to risk of bias: A sensitivity analysis removing studies judged to be at high risk of bias did not change our interpretation of the effect.

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[b]Downgraded by one level due to inconsistency: substantial heterogeneity was detected (I^2 = 78%). A subgroup analysis grouping by type of pharmacotherapy used explained a small amount of this, but moderate heterogeneity remained unexplained.
[c]Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: the CIs of the absolute effect indicate potentially no benefit of pharmacotherapy, whereas the upper limit indicates the potential for a clinical benefit.
[d]Downgraded by one level due to risk of bias: we rated two of the three studies at high risk of bias, due to the use of an unmatched placebo. However, removal of these studies did not change the interpretation of the effect.
[e]We did not downgrade, due to inconsistency despite an I^2 of 44%, as there was a high degree of CI overlap.
[f]Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: the event rate is low and the CIs of the effect estimate incorporate clinically relevant potential benefit and harm of the intervention.
[g]Downgraded by one level due to risk of bias: the only study in this comparison was at high risk of bias.
[h]Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision: the event rate is very low (n = 6) and the CI of the effect estimate indicates considerable harm as well as benefit.
[i]Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: the overall number of events was low (< 300).
[j]Downgraded by one level due to risk of bias: we rated the only included study at high risk of attrition bias, due to high rates of dropout.

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BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Tobacco use is one of the leading causes of preventable illness and death worldwide, accounting for over 7 million deaths annually (GBD 2015 Risk Factors Collaborators 2016). Extrapolation based on current smoking trends suggests that without widespread quitting approximately 400 million tobacco-related deaths will occur between 2010 and 2050, mostly among current smokers (Jha 2011). However, most smokers would like to stop. In 2015 a survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC 2017) found that 68% of smokers in the USA would like to quit smoking completely. However, quitting smoking is very difficult, with only a minority of smokers who try to quit going on to be successful (Hughes 2004a). An analysis that attempted to accurately estimate the number of quit attempts needed for a smoker to quit found that it may take 30 or more attempts before a smoker is successful (Chaiton 2016). Providing a range of successful and appealing quitting options may encourage smokers, most of whom have tried to quit repeatedly, to keep on trying.

Description of the intervention

Historically, the standard way to stop smoking has been to quit abruptly, and this is the primary approach recommended by both the UK's (NICE 2018) and USA's (Fiore 2008) clinical guidance. This means that a person smokes as normal until an agreed quit day, and from that point forward they try to abstain and avoid any smoking whatsoever. However, an alternative method is to quit gradually, by reducing the amount of tobacco smoked before quitting completely. Such gradual reduction methods, when used as a means of achieving cessation, typically have a quit day as in abrupt cessation. The key difference is that smokers aim to reduce smoking prior to this day. There are many potential ways that smokers could go about this reduction, for example:

- setting a particular time period during which to reduce before quitting completely;
- setting goals to reduce by a certain number of cigarettes a day;
- reducing the time periods in the day when smoking occurs (rather than reducing the number of cigarettes);
- smoking on a planned schedule in which the time between cigarettes gradually lengthens;
- using pharmacotherapy, such as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), or an electronic cigarette to discourage smoking or replace cigarettes not smoked;
- setting out with the intention to reduce smoking before quitting, without a specific plan of how to go about it.

How the intervention might work

There are a number of ways that reducing the number of cigarettes smoked prior to total abstinence might help a smoker give up completely. Firstly, as the dose of nicotine received by the individual each day is reduced, drug dependence and therefore craving may reduce in response (Lindson 2012). Another potential mechanism is 'shaping', an operant conditioning procedure whereby through making successive approximations of the target behaviour that are positively reinforced (gradually cutting down the number of cigarettes smoked), the desired behaviour (abstinence) is eventually achieved (Skinner 1953). The third is the cognitive psychology principle that completing a step toward a goal (reducing smoking) increases self-efficacy, which increases the likelihood that the goal (abstinence) will be achieved (Bandura 1977). The fourth is the classical and operant conditioning principle that reducing the frequency of a behaviour decreases the association with environmental cues, which in turn weakens the urge to partake in that behaviour when those cues are present (Bouton 1991). Finally, reducing may simply provide a goal that is more in line with the smoker's current behaviour than complete abstinence, and it may therefore appear more achievable and enhance motivation to quit. This appears to be supported by the popularity of the approach amongst smokers. Surveys in both the UK and the USA indicate that a substantial proportion of smokers attempting to quit in the general population choose to do so by cutting down their smoking first. West 2006 found that 40% of UK quit attempts involved cutting down first, and a random sample of smokers in the USA showed that nearly half of smokers planning to quit would choose reduction over abrupt cessation (Shiffman 2007). There was little interest among these smokers in reduction as an end in itself, but only as a means to abstinence.

The standard assumption of smoking cessation treatment is that cessation begins on a quit day and that cutting down prior to quitting is not advised. This is based on nicotine addiction theory, which posits that the user has impaired control over their drug use, and that it would therefore be difficult for them to control their usage in any way, e.g. by reducing. Nicotine addiction theory also proposes that with reduction each remaining cigarette will become more rewarding and harder to give up, and that the smoker will suffer a loss of motivation, meaning they may be less likely to make a quit attempt and achieve total abstinence (Denning 2002; Hajek 1989). However, medication to reduce withdrawal, such as NRT or electronic cigarettes, could be used to counteract this effect, and NRT has successfully been used to do so in smokers who have chosen to reduce their smoking, but are not yet ready to quit (McRobbie 2006; Wang 2008). A number of literature reviews have found evidence to suggest that smoking reduction is associated with future cessation (Fagerström 2005; Hughes 2006), and this may be an approach that is particularly attractive for populations who find it hard to quit, such as people with mental health problems or other substance abuse issues.

Why it is important to do this review

Although the UK's (NICE 2018) and USA's (Fiore 2008) national guidelines for smoking cessation do not recommend reducing smoking before quitting as a first step for smoking cessation treatment, both acknowledge that the evidence for this approach is unclear. The field would therefore benefit from further research to establish whether it could be used as a successful, alternative intervention to abrupt quitting. Surveys have been carried out across England and Wales (Garnett 2019; West 2012) and the UK, USA, Canada and Australia (Cheong 2007), investigating the success of quit attempts when smokers choose to reduce cigarettes smoked with the aim of quitting completely. Both of these observational studies found that people who chose to quit abruptly were almost twice as successful as those who chose to quit gradually. However, this could be because those who chose to quit gradually were less motivated to quit (Peters 2007), had found it harder to quit in the past, and/or did not use a successful treatment service, intervention or reduction method to quit. Unlike abrupt quitting, which allows for very little variation in method, participants could potentially have used a wide range of gradual quitting techniques,

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ranging from no structure, no reduction goals and no set quit day, to highly structured, with set reduction goals and a target quit day to work toward. It is reasonable to assume that different approaches to reducing may be more or less likely to result in abstinence, and this variation may have influenced success rates.

The aim of this review is to investigate the potential success of reducing smoking as a precursor to stopping smoking completely, by answering the following questions.

- How successful are reduction-to-quit interventions in comparison to no smoking-cessation treatment or advice?
- How successful are reduction-to-quit interventions in comparison to abrupt quitting interventions?
- Which method of reducing smoking prior to quitting results in the highest quit rates?

The first question is important, as many smoking cessation services currently recommend abrupt cessation for all quit attempts (first or repeated). However, alternative methods might give renewed hope and encourage cessation in those who have given this up as impossible. If gradual cessation results in greater quit rates than no treatment at all then it could be offered by cessation services or recommended to the general population, as a new way to quit for those who are not motivated to try quitting abruptly. Given that behavioural support and pharmacotherapy increase the likelihood of achieving abstinence (Hartmann-Boyce 2018; Lancaster 2017; Stead 2017), encouraging more people to use cessation services would have public health benefits.The second question is important, as there may be people who want to quit smoking who do not mind whether they attempt to do so gradually or abruptly. It is important to give these people the best possible chance of quitting by advising them to use the method that the evidence suggests results in the highest quit rates. Finally, if the answers to the first and second questions suggest that reduction to quit may be a useful approach to smoking cessation for some or all smokers, then it would be valuable to answer the third question to inform the application of these interventions.

Please note that this review is an update of a previously published Cochrane review (Lindson 2010; Lindson-Hawley 2012). The original review focused solely on trials comparing smoking reduction-to-quit interventions with abrupt-quitting interventions. We have decided to widen the scope of the review to give a clearer overall view of the literature in this area.

Studies that investigate smoking reduction, where quitting is not the final aim of the intervention, are covered in a separate Cochrane Review of smoking harm reduction approaches (Lindson-Hawley 2016a).

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions on long-term smoking cessation

Secondary objectives

- To assess the proportion of participants who make quit attempts and quantify the reduction that occurs as a result of reduction-to-quit interventions
- To assess whether the efficacy of reduction-to-quit interventions is moderated by baseline motivation to quit, self-efficacy or preference for gradual versus abrupt cessation
- To investigate any adverse effects of reduction-to-quit interventions (including adverse events)

We assessed all of these objectives by comparing reduction-to-quit interventions with no smoking-cessation treatment, with abrupt-quitting interventions and with other reduction-to-quit interventions.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomised controlled trials (RCTs), including cluster-RCTs.

Types of participants

Cigarette smokers of any age willing to enrol in a smoking cessation trial. We excluded studies in pregnant smokers, as these are covered by Chamberlain 2017.

Types of interventions

This review includes interventions consisting of instruction/advice/support for participants to reduce the number of cigarettes they were smoking, where an ultimate goal of complete tobacco cessation was emphasised. Interventions were eligible if they advised participants to switch to another nicotine-containing product, as long as this product did not contain tobacco, i.e. NRT or electronic cigarettes. We did not include trials where participants spontaneously reduced before quitting without being advised to do so, or trials testing interventions that aimed to reduce smoking without advising participants to quit altogether. We also excluded trials that advised participants to switch to cigarettes with lower nicotine levels, without also advising them to reduce the number of cigarettes they smoked or the length of time they spent smoking. The latter two types of trial are covered by the Cochrane Review of tobacco harm reduction approaches (Lindson-Hawley 2016a).

Eligible interventions include any amount of behavioural support, and could also include concomitant pharmacotherapy or devices to support reduction or cessation.

Comparators

We include trials that compare the reduction intervention with any of the following comparators.

- No smoking-cessation treatment or advice;
- Abrupt quitting interventions: any advice to stop smoking abruptly without prior reduction. If advice to reduce smoking behaviour was not explicitly stated then we judged the intervention to be 'abrupt'. Abrupt interventions could include any amount of behavioural support, pharmacotherapy or quitting devices;
- Another reduction-to-quit intervention, regardless of the amount of behavioural support, pharmacotherapy or use of quitting devices.

There was no requirement for the level, nature or amount of intervention support or pharmacotherapy provided to be matched

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between trial arms, as we wished to review all of the evidence on reduction-to-quit interventions. However, we tested the potential impact of these factors using subgroup and sensitivity analyses, as described below (Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity; Sensitivity analysis).

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Smoking abstinence at long-term follow-up (dichotomous). To be eligible for inclusion, studies had to measure follow-up at least six months from the start of the intervention. We excluded studies with abstinence measured at less than six months' follow-up.

In trials with more than one measure of abstinence, we preferred the measure with the longest follow-up and the strictest criteria, in line with the Russell Standard (West 2005). We used prolonged or continuous abstinence over point prevalence abstinence, and biochemically-validated abstinence, such as exhaled carbon monoxide (CO), over self-report. We favoured biochemically-validated point prevalence abstinence over self-reported continuous or prolonged abstinence.

Secondary outcomes

- Reduction in smoking behaviour between baseline and quit day/ end of the reduction period (dichotomous or continuous, or both) using measures defined by study authors. This could be measured as reduction in cigarettes per day (cpd) or reduction in a biomarker of smoking behaviour, such as exhaled CO, cotinine, anabasine, anatabine. We did not use cotinine as a measure of smoking reduction where a reduction aid containing nicotine was used (e.g. NRT, electronic cigarettes) prior to quit day, as this would be expected to impact on the levels detected. Reduction could be defined using a continuous measure (such as reduction in number of cpd), or using a dichotomous measure (such as less than 50% reduction in cpd versus 50% or more reduction in cpd). We assessed this outcome to investigate whether participants who were advised to reduce their smoking actually did so, and whether they reduced more than people allocated to comparison interventions.
- Proportion of participants who made a quit attempt (dichotomous). We assessed this outcome to investigate whether reduction interventions reduce the likelihood of smokers making a quit attempt. We used authors' own definition of a quit attempt (such as at least 24 hours of abstinence), and this varied somewhat across studies.
- Proportions of participants who reported adverse events (including serious adverse events) occurring up to the smoking quit day (dichotomous). Where reported, we also extracted the total numbers of adverse events reported in this period (as more than one may have occurred per participant). We also extracted any measures taken of nicotine withdrawal symptoms during the pre-quit period, as these are common adverse effects of quitting smoking. We only reported adverse effects that occurred prior to quitting, as these are the effects most likely to have occurred in response to the smoking reduction intervention. Adverse events associated with smoking-cessation pharmacotherapy use are investigated in separate Cochrane Reviews of these therapies (Cahill 2016; Hartmann-Boyce 2018; Hughes 2014).

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

The evidence in this version of the review is up to date to 29 October 2018.

We searched the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Review Group Specialised Register, which has been developed from electronic searches of MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO, together with handsearching of specialist journals, conference proceedings and reference lists of previous trials and overviews. At the time of the search, the Register included the results of searches of the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled trials (CENTRAL), issue 1, 2018; MEDLINE (via OVID) to update 20181026; Embase (via OVID) to week 201845; PsycINFO (via OVID) to update 20181022. See the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group website for full search strategies and a list of other resources searched. We searched the Specialised Register using the following terms: Cold turkey, schedul*, Cut* down, cut-down, Gradual*, abrupt*, fading, reduc*, taper*, controlled smoking, smoking reduction. See Appendix 1 for the complete search strategy.

We also searched MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO from inception, using the following topic-specific terms, combined with the terms used for the regular searches of MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO to identify trials of tobacco addiction interventions for the Tobacco Addiction Review Group Specialised Register (see Appendix 2; Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 for full search strategies):

- cold turkey.mp
- (schedul* adj3 smok*).mp
- (cut* down or cut-down).mp
- (({Gradual* or abrupt*}) adj3 (reduc* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)).mp
- fading.mp
- taper*.mp
- (controlled adj smoking).mp
- Smoking reduction/ or smoking reduction.mp

(mp = title, original title, abstract, name of substance word, subject heading word)

Searching other resources

We searched the US National Library of Medicine's trial registry (clinicaltrials.gov) and the World Health Organization's clinical trials search portal (www.who.int/trialsearch) from inception to identify any eligible ongoing studies. We contacted the authors of known unpublished trials.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (from BH, EK, NL) independently checked the titles and abstracts of studies generated by the search strategy for relevance. We resolved any disagreements through discussion with a third review author. We obtained full-text versions of papers thought potentially relevant at this stage. Two review authors (from BH, EK, NL) then independently assessed the full-text trial reports for inclusion in the review. We resolved any disagreements through discussion with a third review author. We screened and included

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studies reported in any language, and had non-English language papers translated.

Data extraction and management

For each included trial two review authors (from BH, EK, JMOM, NL, PA) independently extracted data. Authors then cross-checked this information between themselves, and resolved disagreements through discussion. We extracted the following information:

- Author
- Date and country of publication
- Study design
- Location and setting
- Recruitment method
- Summary of key study participant characteristics, including cigarettes smoked per day, nicotine dependence
- Baseline measure of motivation to quit
- Baseline measure of self-efficacy
- Participant preference for gradual or abrupt cessation at enrolment
- Summary of intervention and control condition methods, including any use of pharmacotherapy or other quitting aid (such as, electronic cigarettes), length of treatment, and the amount of smoking reduction advised prior to quit day
- Intervention provider
- Number of participants in each trial arm
- Definition of smoking cessation used
- Smoking cessation outcomes
- Type of biochemical validation (if any)
- Definition of adverse events used
- Numbers and proportions of participants who reported adverse events
- Total numbers of adverse events reported
- Measures of withdrawal used
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Definition of quit attempt used
- Number and proportions of participants who made a quit attempt
- Measure of reduction in smoking behaviour used
- Pre-quit smoking reduction
- Loss to follow-up
- Assessment time points
- Results of any moderator analysis investigating baseline motivation to quit, cigarettes per day, self-efficacy, or preference for gradual versus abrupt cessation
- Risk of bias in the domains specified below
- Funding source
- Author declarations of interest
- Additional comments

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (from BH, EK, JMOM, NL, PA) independently assessed the risks of bias for each included study, following the approach recommended in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (*Cochrane Handbook*; Higgins 2017). For each trial, we assessed the following domains: random sequence generation; allocation concealment; blinding of outcome assessment; incomplete outcome data; and other sources of bias. Specific 'Risk of bias' guidance developed by the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group to assess smoking cessation trials states that performance bias (relating to the blinding of participants and providers) should not be assessed for behavioural interventions, as it is impossible to blind people to these types of interventions. We therefore only assessed performance bias for the subset of studies that compared smoking reduction carried out in addition to a pharmacological aid versus reduction carried out alongside a placebo or no pharmacotherapy.

Each review author recorded information in trial reports for each relevant domain and then assessed each domain as being at low, high, or unclear risk of bias. We resolved disagreements through discussion with a third review author.

Measures of treatment effect

We compared quit rates (primary outcome), smoking reduction, and the numbers and proportions of people making a quit attempt and reporting adverse events (secondary outcomes) between intervention and comparator groups for each study.

We calculated quit rates and number of participants making a quit attempt on an intention-to-treat basis, including all participants originally randomised to a trial arm. We treated participants lost to follow-up as relapsed. Dichotomous smoking reduction outcomes were also based on all participants randomised, with participants lost to follow-up assumed not to have changed their smoking behaviour from baseline. We calculated rates of participants reporting adverse events using the denominator provided by individual study papers for that outcome. We used risk ratios (RRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) as the summary statistics for quit rates, quit attempts, adverse event rates, and for dichotomous measures of reduction, for each study.

Where studies reported both dichotomous and continuous measures of smoking reduction we extracted both. For continuous measures, we calculated the mean differences (MDs) and 95% CIs in the change in smoking consumption between baseline and quit day, where possible. We calculated change in consumption as the mean outcome at baseline minus the mean outcome at the time closest to quit day, resulting in a positive estimate if reduction occurred, and a negative estimate if an increase occurred. Numbers of participants contributing to analyses were based on the numbers reported to contribute to that outcome in individual study reports. However, where this was not reported or unclear, we used the total numbers randomised to each group.

Unit of analysis issues

In the case of cluster-randomised controlled trials, where available, we extracted a direct estimate of the required effect from an analysis that properly accounted for the cluster design. Where such data were unavailable, a statistician (JMOM) assessed the likely effect of clustering and whether adjustment was necessary.

In the case of trials with multiple arms, we combined all relevant experimental intervention groups of the study into a single group, and combined all relevant control intervention groups into a single control group, where we deemed this possible and appropriate to the structure of the analysis.

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Dealing with missing data

Where primary outcome data were missing we contacted the authors for clarification. For continuous reduction outcomes many studies did not report the standard deviation (SD) of the mean change (in cpd, CO or cotinine) from baseline to quit day. We estimated this using statistical methods recommended in the *Cochrane Handbook* (Higgins 2011). In a few cases, where estimation was not possible and the SD was reported at baseline but not at follow-up, we assumed the SD at follow-up to be the same as at baseline.

Assessment of heterogeneity

In order to assess whether it was appropriate to pool studies and conduct meta-analyses, we assessed the characteristics of included studies to identify any clinical or methodological heterogeneity. Where we deemed studies homogeneous enough to be meaningfully combined, we conducted a meta-analysis, and we assessed statistical heterogeneity using the I^2 statistic. We deemed an I^2 of greater than 50% to be substantial heterogeneity. Where I^2 exceeded 80% we did not report a pooled point estimate, as it is unlikely that this would be useful or informative.

We conducted the subgroup and sensitivity analyses described below (Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity; Sensitivity analysis) to investigate any potential causes of observed heterogeneity, where there were enough data included in an analysis to draw meaningful conclusions.

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed reporting bias using funnel plots for comparisons where we identified and analysed abstinence rates from at least 10 studies (reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting; reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone). Funnel plots illustrate the relationship between the effect estimates from individual studies against their size or precision. The greater the degree of asymmetry, the greater the risk of reporting bias.

Data synthesis

We provided a narrative summary of included studies and, where possible, conducted meta-analyses of abstinence, quit attempts, smoking reduction, and adverse event outcomes. This review includes three comparisons: 1) reduction interventions versus no treatment; 2) reduction interventions versus abrupt interventions; 3) reduction interventions versus other reduction interventions. The third 'reduction interventions versus reduction interventions' comparison was split into finer subgroups as follows:

- whether or not reduction was aided by pharmacotherapy
- the modality of support (behavioural versus self-help)
- the length of the smoking reduction period (e.g. one week versus one month)
- whether advice to reduce was structured versus unstructured
- the intensity of behavioural support provided and whether additional behavioural support components were offered alongside the smoking reduction advice (e.g. additional sessions of behavioural smoking cessation support or additional medication adherence counselling)
- other comparisons (explored in only a single study)

We grouped studies by comparison and only pooled for meta-analyses within these separate groupings, i.e. reduction versus abrupt studies were not pooled with reduction versus no-treatment studies.

The primary outcome of abstinence and the secondary outcomes of quit attempts and number of participants experiencing adverse event outcomes all provided dichotomous data, so in these cases we combined RRs from individual studies using Mantel-Haenszel random-effects methods, to calculate pooled overall risk ratios with 95% CIs. We specified a priori that it would be most appropriate to pool data using a random-effects approach, as behavioural interventions and comparators varied substantially between studies. Where only total numbers of adverse events or measures of withdrawal were reported, or where they were reported alongside numbers of participants experiencing adverse events, we tabulated them narratively.

For the secondary outcome of smoking reduction, the measures used across studies were diverse, making overall pooling unfeasible. Where available, we pooled continuous data using random-effects, inverse variance methods to generate MDs and 95% CIs; and pooled dichotomous data separately using a Mantel-Haenszel random-effects model to generate RRs and 95% CIs.

To satisfy our third objective ('to assess whether the efficacy of reduction to quit interventions is moderated by baseline motivation to quit, self-efficacy or preference for gradual versus abrupt cessation'), we tabulated the results of any within-study analyses investigating these moderators narratively.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

Where the nature of a comparison and the amount of data contributing to that comparison potentially enabled us to draw meaningful conclusions, we conducted subgroup analyses for the primary outcome (smoking abstinence). We conducted the following analyses for the 'reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting' comparison only:

- grouped by whether or not participants had a set quit date in the reduction group;
- grouped by whether or not participants in the reduction group were advised to reduce the number of cigarettes they smoked (cpd method) or the amount of time they smoked (smoke-free periods (sfp) method)
- grouped by whether or not participants were given structured instructions on ways to reduce their smoking, e.g. by increasing the time between cigarettes, not smoking at home, stopping smoking particular cigarettes first;
- grouped according to the length of the smoking reduction period advised before the quit day;
- grouped according to the amount of reduction (%) advised before the quit day in the reduction-to-quit intervention group.

We carried out the following analysis for the 'reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting' and the 'reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone' comparisons:

- grouped by whether or not pharmacotherapy was used to aid reduction, and what type was used (for example, NRT, varenicline, bupropion).

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It was impossible to carry out the following prespecified subgroup analysis as the required details were not reported with enough consistency to group studies into the appropriate categories:

- grouping according to the amount of reduction actually achieved (rather than advised) before the quit day in the reduction-to-quit intervention group (for example, no reduction versus a 25% reduction in cpd versus a 50% reduction in cpd versus a 75% reduction in cpd).

Sensitivity analysis

We conducted the following sensitivity analysis, where possible, across all comparisons for the primary (abstinence) outcome:

- removing studies deemed to be at high risk of bias

We conducted the following sensitivity analyses for the primary outcome (abstinence), for the reduction versus abrupt quitting comparison only. This was the only comparison for which there were enough studies to make these analyses both appropriate and feasible:

- removing studies where participants in the reduction arm received pharmacotherapy to aid smoking cessation but no pharmacotherapy was offered at any point pre- or post-quit in the abrupt quitting arm. This was to try and remove any effect of simply offering pharmacotherapy;
- removing studies where the overall intensity or contact time of the intervention and comparator programmes (pre- and post-quit combined) were unmatched. We were primarily interested in any pre-quit intervention difference between the reduction and abrupt quitting arms. However in many studies the quit day was not well defined, making it impossible to clearly judge when a mismatch in support occurred (i.e. pre- or post-quit) between trial arms. Thus, this sensitivity analysis tested overall differences (pre- and post- combined) in the intensity of support provided, because this may have impacted our interpretation of differences between pre-quit interventions.

'Summary of findings' table

Following standard Cochrane methods (Schünemann 2017), we created a 'Summary of findings' table for the primary outcome (smoking abstinence), for each of the following comparisons: 1) reduction versus no treatment ; 2) reduction versus abrupt cessation; 3) reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone. Also following standard Cochrane methodology, we used the five GRADE considerations (risk of bias, inconsistency, imprecision, indirectness and publication bias) to assess the certainty of the body of evidence for the abstinence outcome for each comparison, and to draw conclusions about the quality of evidence within the text of the review.

RESULTS

Description of studies

See Characteristics of included studies; Characteristics of excluded studies; Characteristics of studies awaiting classification; Characteristics of ongoing studies.

Results of the search

Our searches resulted in 3489 records. After duplicates were removed, 1944 records remained for title and abstract screening. We ruled out 1682 records at this stage, leaving 262 for full-text screening. We identified 51 completed studies, eight ongoing studies, and seven studies awaiting classification, and excluded 196 studies at the full-text screening stage. See Figure 1 for study flow information.

Included studies

This review includes 51 RCTs, covering 22,509 participants. Study sample sizes ranged from 24 to 3297. Most trials were conducted in the USA (29 studies); however, trials were also carried out in China (five studies), Germany (two studies), Spain (three studies), Switzerland (three studies), the UK (two studies), Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark and New Zealand (one study each). One study (Ebbert 2015) took place across a range of countries (Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, UK, USA). Four studies randomised participants in clusters rather than individually (Glasgow 1989; Ho 2018; Jerome 1999a; Wu 2017). Further details of how these studies adjusted for clustering and the effects of this are reported in the Characteristics of included studies table.

Participants

All participants were tobacco smokers, and most (42 of 51 studies) were recruited from the general population, through media or local advertising or both, attendance at primary care or smoking cessation clinics, through their workplace, or through direct mailings and calls from marketing companies. The remaining nine studies recruited people from the following more specific populations:

- People with a sedentary lifestyle (one study; Blevins 2016), i.e. exercising less than 60 minutes a week during the previous six months. This was an inclusion criterion because the intervention involved exercise. Participants were recruited through newspaper and radio advertisements.
- Young people (three studies): Hanson 2008 and Perez-Milena 2012 both recruited 13 to 19 year-old participants directly from high schools; NCT00158158 also recruited 13 to 19 year-olds but did not report how they identified participants.
- Men (two studies): Hao 2017 and Wu 2017 both recruited from outpatient clinics (a smoking cessation clinic and an endocrinology and acupuncture clinic respectively), where all visiting patients were invited to take part. The resulting samples were predominantly male (Hao 2017 97% male; Wu 2017 100% male).
- People diagnosed with acute health problems (three studies): Joseph 2008 specifically recruited people diagnosed with cardiovascular diseases through media advertisements and physician referral; Ostroff 2014 recruited hospital outpatients who had recently been diagnosed with cancer and were awaiting surgery; and Rohsenow 2016 recruited participants in a residential treatment programme for substance use disorders.

Across studies, the percentage of women in the sample ranged from 0% to 85% (mean 48% across 46 studies) and average baseline cpd ranged from 11 to 31, with a mean of 23 cpd (across 46 studies). Thirty-two of the 51 included studies reported the Fagerström Test

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for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) as a measure of baseline nicotine dependence; average values ranged from 3.0 to 7.3 across studies, with a mean of 5.8. We extracted data on whether participants preferred reducing smoking to quit or quitting abruptly at study baseline but only two studies measured this. Hughes 2010 found that on a scale of 0 to 10 (where 0 was favouring abrupt quitting and 10 was favouring reduction) the average response was a score of four, suggesting that preference was quite evenly split between the two approaches, with a small preference for quitting abruptly. Lindson-Hawley 2016b found that 32.1% of their sample favoured abrupt quitting, 50.9% reducing to quit, and that 16.9% had no particular preference for one method over the other.

Reducing-to-quit interventions

Reduction methods tested varied greatly across studies: some studies simply asked participants to reduce the amount they smoked (e.g. Caldwell 2016), whereas others provided detailed instructions or suggestions. Some studies straddled these two approaches by providing participants with multiple ideas for ways to reduce, but ultimately allowing them to choose their own approach (e.g. Joseph 2008). In some cases it was difficult to know whether participants were given any guidance on how to reduce because of the way studies were reported (e.g. Chan 2011). Where it was clear, the reduction methods included the following:

- Providing participants with a goal number of cpd to work toward (e.g. Blevins 2016; Cinciripini 1995; Flaxman 1978; Lindson-Hawley 2016b; Perez-Milena 2012). In some cases this was specified as reducing by a set number of cpd (e.g.Blevins 2016). In others, participants were told to reduce by a certain percentage of their baseline rate, such as 50% (Flaxman 1978). Some studies suggested setting goals but allowed participants to decide the parameters for this themselves (e.g. Carpenter 2004). In some studies, participants were advised to gradually reduce until they were smoking no cigarettes (e.g. Ho 2018; Jerome 1992), whereas in other studies, participants were advised to reduce to a certain amount (e.g. 75%) and then stop smoking altogether (e.g. Carpenter 2003; Etter 2009). The length of time over which participants were advised to reduce varied greatly between studies, from approximately one week to 18 months.
- Participants were instructed to reduce their consumption by gradually increasing the time between cigarettes (e.g. Cinciripini 1995; Cinciripini 2006; Jerome 1992; Jerome 1999a; Klemperer 2017; Ostroff 2014; Riley 2001). This was typically effected by taking a participant's baseline smoking rate and dividing it by the amount of waking time in the day. This gave participants their baseline inter-cigarette interval (ICI). This ICI was then gradually increased so that participants' smoking breaks became farther apart. In some studies a handheld computerised device was used to programme in the ICI (e.g. Jerome 1992; Jerome 1999a; Ostroff 2014; Riley 2001), so that participants could be alerted when it was time for them to smoke. Some studies called this approach scheduled smoking (e.g. Cinciripini 1995; Cinciripini 2006).
- Participants were asked to gradually increase the time in the morning between waking and having their first cigarette (e.g. Wennike 2003).
- Participants were asked to identify routine cigarettes that they smoked at specific times, and then develop a plan for gradually eradicating the individually-identified cigarettes. Some studies called this approach hierarchical reduction, as participants were asked to choose to eliminate either their preferred or least preferred cigarettes first (e.g. Brockway 1977; Hughes 2010; Klemperer 2017; Lindson-Hawley 2016b; Wang 2017).
- Participants were advised not to smoke in particular situations, such as at home or work (e.g. Farley 2017; Flaxman 1978; Joseph 2008; Lindson-Hawley 2016b). Sometimes these situations were suggested and sometimes participants chose the situations themselves. This approach focused less on reducing cpd and more on reducing the amount of time in the day when a person could smoke. This approach was called a smoke-free periods (sfp) approach by some studies.
- Participants were advised to replace cigarettes not smoked with a form of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy. Twenty-six of the 51 included studies provided, or advised participants to use, a form of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy whilst they reduced, before they quit smoking. Eight of these studies provided a choice of individual NRT products or different NRT products were offered in different trial arms, e.g. patches or a form of fast-acting NRT (Carpenter 2003; Carpenter 2004; Chan 2011; Cook 2016; Etter 2002; Farley 2017; Hanson 2008; Joseph 2008). One study advised patch use as well as a form of fast-acting NRT (Lindson-Hawley 2016b), three offered nicotine patch only (Cinciripini 2006; NCT00158158; Rohsenow 2016), 11 offered a form of fast-acting NRT only, such as gum, lozenge or nasal spray (Bolliger 2000a; Caldwell 2016; Dooley 1992; Etter 2009; Haustein 2002; Hughes 2010; Kralikova 2009; Rennard 2006; Riley 2005; Shiffman 2009; Wennike 2003), two advised varenicline use (Ebbert 2015; Hao 2017) and one bupropion (Hatsukami 2004). It was unclear from the trial report of one study whether pharmacotherapy was offered during reduction or only after quitting had occurred (Ostroff 2014). None of the included studies advised participants to replace tobacco cigarettes with an electronic cigarette.

Twenty-nine studies provided participants in at least one reduction arm with a very specific quit date to work toward, which was either clear from the outset or implied by the nature of the reduction schedule advised (e.g. Etter 2009; Ho 2018; Lindson-Hawley 2016b; Perez-Milena 2012; Riley 2005), or encouraged participants to set their own quit dates to work towards (e.g. Carpenter 2003; Hanson 2008; Rohsenow 2016). However, others did not appear to suggest a time point to work toward at all (e.g. Bolliger 2000a; Etter 2002). Although all of the studies in this review had to provide some encouragement or advice to quit in order to be eligible for inclusion, in some studies this was not framed as the main aim of the intervention; participants were advised to try and reduce their smoking and were provided with an ongoing choice of whether they would like to progress to cessation (e.g. Glasgow 1989; Malott 1984).

Many studies provided participants with additional smoking-cessation treatment components alongside the reduction advice provided, for example, information about the dangers of smoking, smoking cessation pharmacotherapy, or relapse prevention counselling. A small number of studies we identified combined advice to reduce smoking behaviour with advice or the means to carry out nicotine fading (e.g. Garcia 2000; Glasgow 1989; Nicki 1984). This is where people gradually switch to cigarette brands that advertise lower nicotine yield. We decided to include this subset of studies, as the fact that participants were also asked to reduce their smoking meant they met our inclusion criteria. However, we excluded studies that asked participants to carry out

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nicotine fading without any advice to reduce the amount they were smoking.

Intervention modality and intensity

In most cases (38 of the 51 studies) at least some of the intervention support in the reduction arms was provided face-to-face; in some cases this was also augmented by telephone calls, text messages, self-help materials and computerised support to set and meet reduction targets. In four studies support was offered by telephone (Carpenter 2004; Glasgow 2009a; Hughes 2010; Klemperer 2017), and in a further five studies only self-help materials were provided (Cummings 1988; Etter 2002; Etter 2009; Jerome 1999a; Shiffman 2009). Self-help alone was most commonly offered in the form of printed materials, but one of the reduction arms in Jerome 1992 received a handheld computer designed to implement ICIs alongside a printed booklet. The modality of the support provided in four of the studies was unclear (Cinciripini 2006; Haustein 2002; NCT00158158; Riley 2001).

The overall contact time and number of sessions provided for reduction interventions providing some kind of person-to-person contact (i.e. not self-help only) varied greatly from six minutes to 16 hours of contact, delivered over one to 28 sessions.

Comparators

There were three comparator interventions eligible for inclusion in this review: 1) no smoking cessation intervention; 2) abrupt quitting interventions; 3) another smoking reduction intervention.

No smoking cessation intervention

Six studies compared a smoking reduction-to-quit intervention with no smoking cessation treatment (Brockway 1977; Carpenter 2004; Cook 2016; Glasgow 2009a; Ruther 2018; Wu 2017). Brockway 1977, Carpenter 2004 and Cook 2016 all provided no treatment in the relevant comparator arm, with participants only contacted for follow-ups to collect data. Ruther 2018 was a waitlist control, so comparator participants did not receive treatment during the study, but were offered the smoking reduction intervention after follow-up was complete. Glasgow 2009a and Wu 2017 both offered comparator participants an alternative intervention, which did not focus on smoking cessation. Participants in Glasgow 2009a received three quarterly healthcare education mailings that did not specifically focus on smoking, and Wu 2017 provided participants with exercise and diet advice. This latter intervention was designed to match the intensity of the smoking reduction intervention; in both study arms the intervention was delivered in a total of six minutes and involved six contacts with investigators. However, the reduction intervention in Glasgow 2009a was more intensive than the health mailing comparator, as it involved four phone calls, as well as a newsletter.

Abrupt quitting interventions

Twenty-seven studies compared a smoking reduction-to-quit intervention with a smoking cessation intervention that did not advise participants to reduce the amount they were smoking before quitting altogether. For the purposes of this review we describe these studies as 'abrupt quitting' interventions. The studies themselves did not always define the intervention in this way. In fact, in many instances (as in the case of the reduction interventions, and more widely across smoking cessation studies) it was difficult to identify the full content of the interventions because they were reported in insufficient detail. In some trials, participants in the abrupt-quitting condition spontaneously reduced cpd before their quit date. However, if a person was not advised to reduce their smoking before quitting by investigators then any decision to do so was made by participants and so we did not class this as a reduction intervention. The abrupt-quitting intervention varied between studies and was offered face-to-face, over the phone, through self-help materials, or through a combination of these approaches. In some studies the participants in the abrupt group were asked to quit immediately (e.g. Flaxman 1978; Hughes 2010), whereas in others they received some preparatory treatment before being asked to quit altogether (e.g. Lindson-Hawley 2016b). Overall contact time for the abrupt-quitting comparator ranged from one minute to 16 hours and was delivered in between one and 12 sessions. Nineteen of these studies included at least one abrupt-quitting arm where the intensity of the support provided was matched to the reduction-to-quit intervention (three included two abrupt arms, i.e. one that was very brief plus a more intensive intervention; Flaxman 1978; Hughes 2010; Klemperer 2017); five had a reduction arm that was more intensive (Carpenter 2003; Chan 2011; Cook 2016; Joseph 2008; Perez-Milena 2012), and the relative intensity of interventions was unclear in the remaining three studies (Cinciripini 2006; NCT00158158; Riley 2001).

In 14 studies, smoking cessation pharmacotherapy was used pre-quit in the reduction-to-quit arm and was also given to people in the abrupt arm, but only after the quit day. However, there were some exceptions: participants in the abrupt arm in Chan 2011, Dooley 1992 and Joseph 2008 did not use pharmacotherapy despite the reduction arm receiving NRT, and participants in the abrupt arms in Cook 2016, Lindson-Hawley 2016b and NCT00158158 used NRT pre- and post-quit.

Two of these studies included nicotine fading advice in the abrupt-quitting arm, i.e. advice to switch cigarette brands to those advertising less nicotine yield (Dooley 1992; Nicki 1984). These were deemed eligible for inclusion in this subset of studies, as participants were not asked to reduce their smoking behaviour, but we analysed them separately from studies where nicotine fading was not a main component of the abrupt quitting arm.

Other smoking reduction interventions

Twenty-nine of the 51 included studies compared the effectiveness of two or more methods to assist reduction to quit. Twelve of these studies aimed to investigate whether using pharmacotherapy to aid smoking reduction was more effective than using no pharmacotherapy or placebo; 10 used NRT (either patch alone, fast-acting NRT alone, or combination NRT; Bolliger 2000a; Caldwell 2016; Cook 2016; Etter 2009; Hanson 2008; Haustein 2002; Kralikova 2009; Rennard 2006; Shiffman 2009; Wennike 2003), and one each tested varenicline (Ebbert 2015) and bupropion (Hatsukami 2004). Most studies contributing to this comparison used a matched placebo in the comparator arm, but Cook 2016 compared NRT treatment to no pharmacotherapy and Hanson 2008 compared NRT to a non-matched placebo (folic acid pills). All other intervention content was matched between trial arms.

A number of additional comparisons were tested by the studies with more than one reduction-to-quit intervention arm; however substantially fewer studies contributed to each comparison, as detailed below:

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- Modality of support provided (five studies): Curry 1988, Farley 2017 and Garcia 2000 all compared a reduction intervention delivered using behavioural support with the same reduction programme delivered using self-help resources. In all cases this was a booklet or manual. Curry 1988 and Garcia 2000 both specified that the manuals included exercises for participants. Glasgow 1978 and Jerome 1992 compared a self-help reduction programme, delivered as a booklet and a handheld computer respectively, to the same self-help programme, plus additional behavioural support.
- Length of smoking reduction period (two studies): Farley 2017 compared a reduction programme where participants were advised to reduce over four weeks and then quit versus a programme where participants were asked to reduce over 16 weeks and then quit. Haustein 2002 compared a programme where participants were asked to reduce and then quit over four weeks versus a programme where they were asked to reduce over nine months in total, with prompts to quit at six months and nine months.
- More versus less structured reduction methods (two studies): Cinciripini 1995 had a reduction-to-quit group who reduced their smoking by gradually increasing the time between cigarettes (their ICI) over three weeks, reducing by a third of their baseline consumption each week. Participants could smoke only within the first five minutes of each ICI. This was compared with a second reduction group who were asked to gradually reduce their consumption by the same amount as the first group, but ICIs were not calculated and participants could smoke their cigarette quotas whenever they wanted. Cummings 1988 randomised participants to two reduction groups, one of which received a high-structure booklet and another which received a low-structure booklet. The booklets were the same length and both instructed smokers to gradually reduce the number of cigarettes smoked over a brief period before quitting altogether. Participants were given a number of suggestions about how to reduce, such as setting daily goals, switching brands, changing habits, and delaying the first cigarette of the day. Participants in the high-structure group were asked to read the booklet every day and carry out the activities for that day, whereas the low-structure group did not receive the information in the same daily structure and were asked to examine the menu of information in the booklet and select the exercises they felt would be helpful rather than working through them systematically.
- Additional behavioural smoking cessation support or components (four studies): all four studies compared identical reduction programmes, with one group receiving a form of additional behavioural support. Chan 2011 added NRT adherence counselling to their existing smoking reduction plus nicotine patches intervention. Garcia 2000 delivered the same smoking reduction programme either in five sessions over five hours or in 10 sessions over 10 hours. In Malott 1984 two groups of participants took part in group behavioural support sessions at their worksite, focused on smoking reduction. In one of the groups participants were also paired with a partner (a co-worker) with whom they could discuss progress on a daily basis. Nicki 1984 advised two study groups to carry out a reduction programme where they gradually stopped smoking in particular situations. In one of these groups participants were also provided with "self-instructional training". Participants were told that the way they talked to themselves or did not talk to themselves may have an effect on their smoking behaviour. Examples were given of appropriate self-instructions that could be implemented before, during and after a smoking situation. Participants were asked to develop patterns of thought that could be applied to their own smoking situations.

Finally, five studies compared individual interventions that could not be grouped with any other study. Blevins 2016 compared a general health intervention to an aerobic exercise intervention. During both interventions participants were instructed to practice the reduction of one to two cigarettes a day prior to quitting altogether. Flaxman 1978 compared a reduction programme where participants were asked to reduce the amount they smoked to zero with a programme where participants were asked to reduce to 50% of baseline before then quitting abruptly. Gariti 2004 provided two groups with a smoking-reduction intervention, one of which was supplemented by a nicotine-fading intervention. In one study group Glasgow 1989 assisted participants to select strategies to reduce the number of cigarettes they smoked per day to between 50% and 67% of baseline, then between 33% and 50% of baseline. Participants were then given the choice of quitting (recommended option) or of making further changes to smoking topography, whilst continuing to smoke at reduced levels. In the second group a quit date was explicitly stated and participants targeted individual cigarettes to eliminate, although specific reduction goals were not provided. Rohsenow 2016 investigated whether a smoking cessation intervention was more effective when participants were provided with vouchers contingent on reduced exhaled CO readings or non-contingent on reduced CO readings.

Outcomes

In order to be eligible for this review, studies had to measure smoking cessation rates at least six months after baseline. However, five of the included studies did not go on to report these rates (Cinciripini 2006; NCT00158158; Riley 2001), or did not report them by trial arm (Glasgow 1978; Hanson 2008). We contacted the authors of these studies, but we either received no response or the authors were unable to supply the data we needed. We were therefore unable to include them in our analyses. Of the remaining 46 studies that did report abstinence rates by arm, most reported point prevalence (pp) abstinence (27 studies), 10 reported prolonged abstinence and six reported continuous abstinence. In three studies the definition of abstinence was unclear (Flaxman 1978; Joseph 2008; Nicki 1984). The most common follow-up endpoints were six months (19 studies) and 12 months (21 studies). Five further studies used endpoints of 15 months, 18 months or 24 months, with one study measuring follow-up five years post-baseline (Etter 2002).

Twelve studies reported on the number of quit attempts made in each group. In most cases this was defined as at least 24 hours of smoking abstinence (nine studies); however the following definitions were also used in one study each: 1) at least one serious attempt since receiving the intervention (Cummings 1988); 2) abstinent three days after the quit day (Etter 2009); 3) abstinent at the end of the reduction phase (Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a).

Twenty-four studies reported data on the reduction in cigarette consumption before quitting that we could use in our analyses. Other studies reported on reduction in general, but this was not always split into a pre-quit and a post-quit period. In some cases reduction was measured pre-quit in the reduction arm, but if the comparison was an abrupt quitting intervention, in which

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participants were immediately asked to quit, it was impossible to compare pre-quit smoking consumption between the two arms. Where there was not a clear quit date specified, it was hard to define the pre-quit period; in these cases we took the measurement of reduction closest to the end of any recommended reduction programme. As anticipated in our protocol, some studies reported reduction dichotomously (e.g. Ebbert 2015; Lindson-Hawley 2016b; Ruther 2018), by reporting how many people had met a prespecified reduction threshold (50% in most cases and 75% in one case), and some studies reported it continuously (e.g. Cinciripini 1995; Etter 2002; Garcia 2000). Most studies measured cpd as the marker of reduction (e.g. Hughes 2010; Klemperer 2017; Wu 2017), but some studies also measured CO (Bolliger 2000a; Glasgow 1989; Hanson 2008; Lindson-Hawley 2016b) and cotinine (Cinciripini 1995; Gariti 2004).

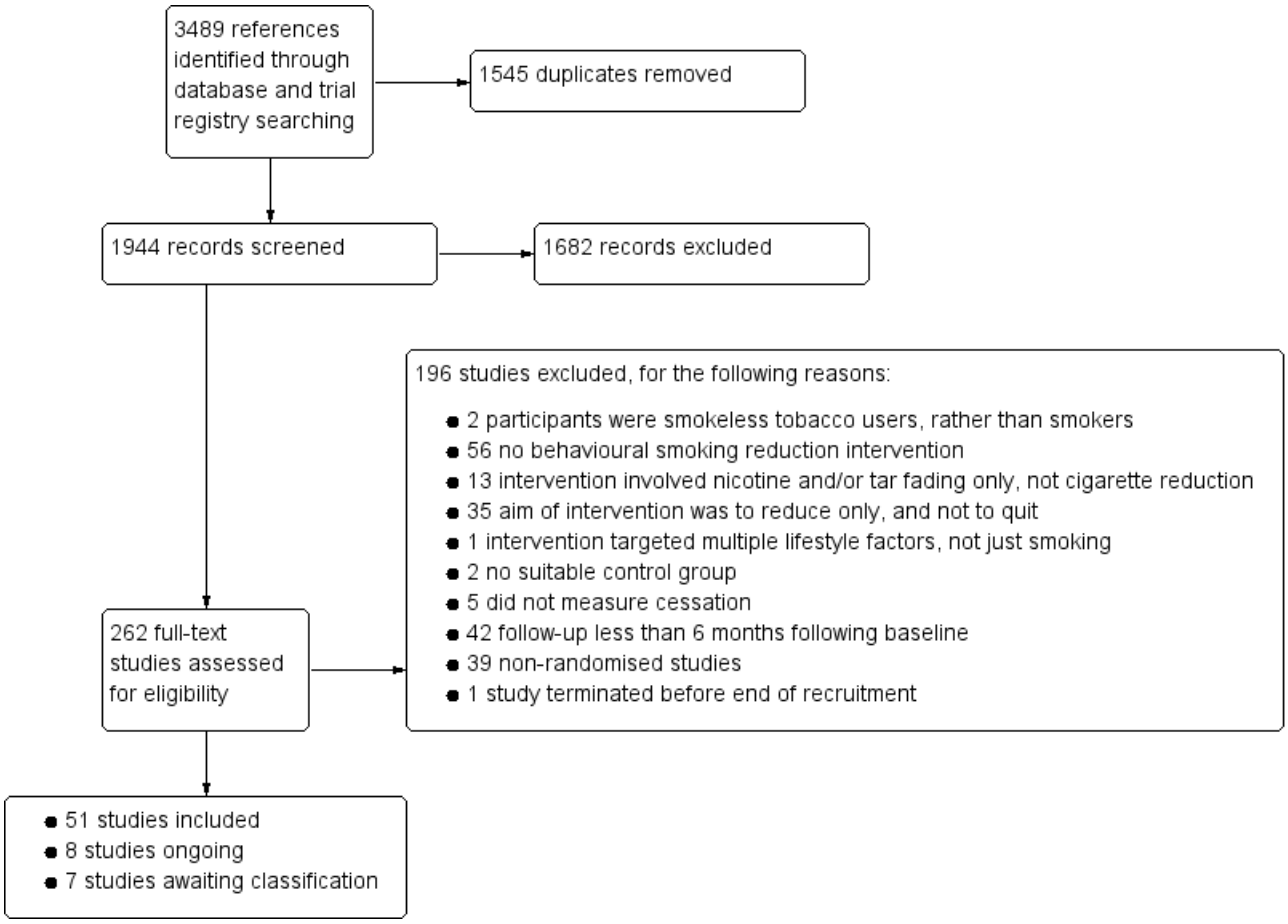
Eleven studies provided data on the number of participants who reported AEs or SAEs during the pre-quit period, and seven studies reported on pre-quit withdrawal symptoms (Caldwell 2016; Cinciripini 1995; Etter 2009; Haustein 2002; Hughes 2010; Gariti 2004; Glasgow 1989).

Three studies had useable data on the potential effects of baseline moderators (self-efficacy, motivation to quit, preference for reduction over abrupt quitting) from three studies (Curry 1988; Hughes 2010; Lindson-Hawley 2016b). All three compared reduction to quit with abrupt quitting. We summarise this outcome narratively.

Excluded studies

We listed 196 studies that were potentially relevant but excluded, with reasons, in the Characteristics of excluded studies table. Reasons for exclusion at full-text stage are also summarised in Figure 1. The most common reasons studies were excluded at full-text screening stage were because they were not testing a behavioural smoking reduction-to-quit intervention, or because they did not follow up at six months or longer from baseline.

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



We categorised seven studies as 'awaiting classification' (Cinciripini 2001; Cooper 1990; Engeln 1969; Gardner 1971; Palmer 1983; Rennard 1994; Weis 1974). For all of these studies only a title was available and it was impossible to be sure whether they met our inclusion criteria. Where we were able to locate contact details we contacted authors for further information, but there was either no response or the author was unable to provide the required information (see the Studies awaiting classification table for further information).

Risk of bias in included studies

Full details of 'Risk of bias' assessments are given for each trial within the Characteristics of included studies tables. Overall, we judged five studies to be at low risk of bias (low risk of bias across

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all domains), 18 at high risk of bias (high risk of bias in at least one domain), and the remaining 28 at unclear risk of bias. A summary illustration of the 'Risk of bias' profile across trials is shown in Figure 2.

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Figure 2. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

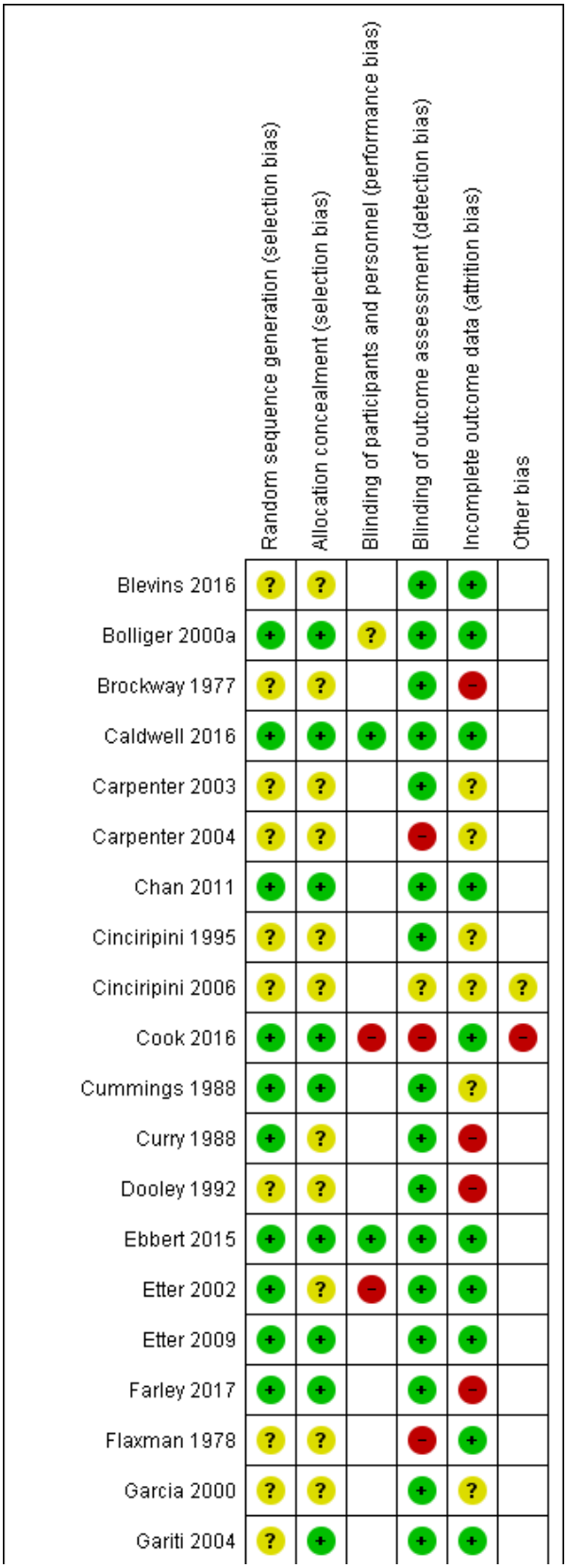

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Figure 2. (Continued)

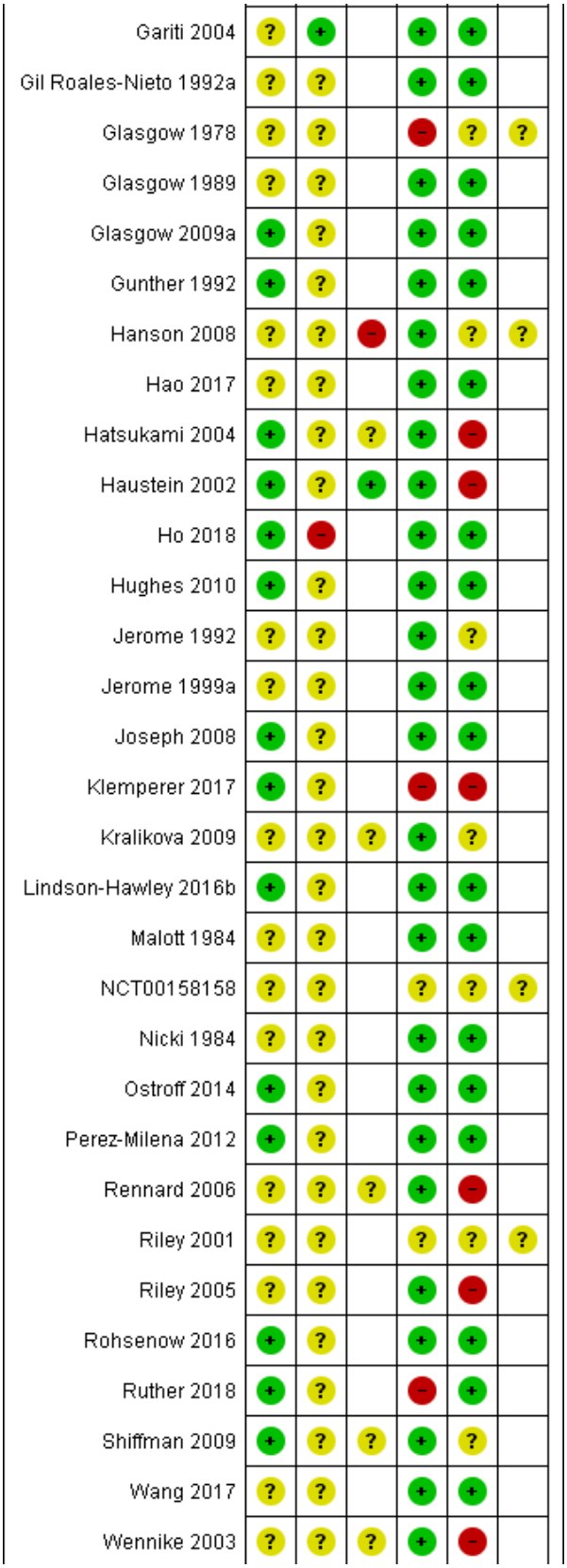

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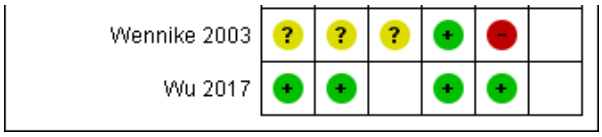
Figure 2. (Continued)



Allocation

We assessed selection bias through investigating methods of random sequence generation and allocation concealment for each study. We rated 25 studies as being at low risk for random sequence generation, and the remaining 26 as having unclear risk. We judged 10 studies to be at low risk for allocation concealment, 40 at unclear risk, and one study at high risk (Ho 2018). We rated Ho 2018 at high risk, as participants were allocated to intervention groups by week of enrolment and not individually. This suggests that researchers knew which treatment each week would be allocated when participants attended for enrolment. We judged studies at unclear risk of bias when authors provided insufficient information about the methods used.

Blinding

We assessed performance bias only for those trials where the use of pharmacotherapy to assist smoking reduction was being investigated. It is almost always impossible to blind providers of behavioural support to treatment allocation. Moreover, nonspecific effects of being in treatment were part of the intervention effect that studies in this review were aiming to assess. We therefore assessed only detection bias for all studies that were not specifically testing the effects of pharmacotherapy.

Twelve studies compared a reduction method aided by smoking cessation medication with a reduction method implemented alongside a placebo medication or no medication. We judged three of the 12 to be at low risk of performance bias, three at high risk and the remaining six at unclear risk. Studies were judged to be at high risk for the following reasons: Cook 2016 compared NRT to no smoking cessation medication rather than a placebo, making blinding impossible; Etter 2002 reported that study investigators were not blind to treatment allocation despite a placebo being used; and Hanson 2008 randomised control participants to folic acid tablets rather than to a placebo matched to NRT, and stated that the study was not double-blinded. We rated studies at unclear risk of bias when a matched placebo was used and a study claimed to be double-blinded, but the authors did not specify exactly who was blinded. This is in line with standard Cochrane guidance (Higgins 2017).

We judged detection bias on the basis of biochemical validation and, where biochemical validation was not used, on the basis of different levels of contact between participants and the study team across relevant study groups. We judged six studies to be at high risk of detection bias, as outcomes were defined as self-report only and the intervention and control arms received different levels of support, making differential misreporting possible (Carpenter 2004; Cook 2016; Flaxman 1978; Glasgow 1978; Klemperer 2017; Ruther 2018). Additionally Ruther 2018 used a waitlist control design, meaning that people in this arm may have been less likely to try and quit and may have been waiting to receive treatment to do so. We judged three studies to be at unclear risk of detection bias (Cinciripini 2006; NCT00158158; Riley 2001), as we were unsure whether abstinence was biochemically verified. We judged the remaining 42 studies to be at low risk of detection bias.

Incomplete outcome data

We judged studies to be at a low risk of attrition bias where the numbers of participants lost to follow-up were clearly reported, the overall number lost to follow-up was not more than 50%, and the difference in loss to follow-up between groups was no greater than 20%. This is in accordance with 'Risk of bias' guidance produced by the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group for assessing smoking cessation studies. We judged 28 of the studies to be at low risk of bias, 13 at unclear risk and 10 at high risk. We rated eight studies (Brockway 1977; Farley 2017; Hatsukami 2004; Haustein 2002; Klemperer 2017; Rennard 2006; Riley 2005; Wennike 2003) at high risk because overall loss to follow-up was more than 50%, whereas Curry 1988 and Dooley 1992 were judged at high risk due to different dropout rates between groups (greater than 20% difference). We made judgements of unclear risk either because information on follow-up at the relevant time point was not reported overall, or because it was not reported split by study groups.

Other potential sources of bias

We identified two additional potential sources of bias for six of the included studies. Cook 2016 was a factorial trial with four factors: 1) motivational interviewing (MI)/no MI; 2) behavioural reduction counselling/no behavioural reduction counselling; 3) nicotine gum/no nicotine gum; and 4) nicotine patch/no nicotine patch. The authors reported an unexpected interaction between MI (the abrupt-quit group for the purposes of this review) and nicotine gum, where the combination of the two resulted in lower quit rates than any other interventions or combinations. As a result, we have assigned Cook 2016 a rating of high risk of other bias. For details of how data from Cook 2016 have been entered into meta-analyses, see the Characteristics of included studies table. We judged five studies (Cinciripini 2006; Glasgow 1978; Hanson 2008; NCT00158158; Riley 2001) to be at unclear risk of other bias for the same reason; they all reported that they measured (or planned to measure) abstinence at long-term follow-up (six months or more), but long-term abstinence has not yet been reported, or has been reported overall, but not split by study group. In all these cases we attempted to contact the authors, but they either did not reply or were unable to provide the data due to the length of time since the end of the study. We can not be sure whether or not any lack of reporting was due to actual bias (i.e. selective reporting).

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting for smoking cessation; **Summary of findings 2** Reduction to quit versus no treatment for smoking cessation; **Summary of findings 3** Reduction and pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone for smoking cessation

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We report outcomes by comparison. Where an outcome is not reported for a comparison this is because no studies within that comparison reported useable data.

'Reduction to quit versus no treatment' comparison

Abstinence

We pooled six studies with 1599 participants relevant to this comparison, resulting in moderate heterogeneity (I^2 = 45%). Although the point estimate favoured reduction-to-quit treatment over no smoking cessation treatment there was substantial imprecision, meaning that the result could indicate potential minimal harm as well as considerable benefit (RR 1.74, 95% CI 0.90 to 3.38; Analysis 1.1). Removing those studies judged to be at high risk of bias left only two studies in the analysis (Glasgow 2009a; Wu 2017), but the interpretation of the result remained the same (RR 1.96, 95% CI 0.96 to 4.00; I^2 = 45%; 2 studies, 758 participants).

We also carried out the main analysis split by the type of pharmacotherapy used to aid reduction to quit. Two trials were included in the nicotine patch, nicotine gum or combination NRT subgroup (N = 633) and five in the no-pharmacotherapy subgroup (N = 966), with study arms from Cook 2016 appearing in both groups (Analysis 1.2). There was no evidence of any difference between subgroups (I^2 = 0%, P = 1.00).

Quit attempts

Only one study (419 participants) reported data relevant to this outcome. Carpenter 2004 found a benefit of reduction-to-quit interventions on the number of quit attempts made when compared with no smoking cessation treatment (RR 2.78, 95% CI 1.95 to 3.96; I^2 = n/a; Analysis 1.3).

Pre-quit reduction

Two studies provided adequate data for this outcome (Ruther 2018; Wu 2017), with a total of 473 participants (Analysis 1.4). Both of these studies assessed reduction in cpd as a binary measure with 50% as the cut-off point. The pooled data provided evidence that more people reduced their smoking by at least 50% of their baseline consumption in the reduction-to-quit groups than the no smoking cessation treatment groups (RR 1.79, 95% CI 1.28 to 2.51; I^2 = 0%).

Pre-quit SAEs

Only one study covered the number of SAEs reported in the pre-quit period (Cook 2016; 291 participants). No SAEs were reported in any of the study arms.

'Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting' comparison

Abstinence

We identified 22 studies that investigated this comparison and reported data adequately for use in our analyses. There was no evidence of any substantial difference in long-term abstinence rates between those advised to reduce their smoking before quitting and those advised to quit abruptly, with a point estimate very close to the null (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.17; I^2 = 29%; 22 studies, 9219 participants; Analysis 2.1). Removing seven studies judged to be at high risk of bias resulted in a very similar effect estimate (RR 1.05, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.25; I^2 = 38%; 15 studies, 7037 participants). We also carried out a sensitivity analysis removing comparisons where the reduction intervention was more intensive than the abrupt intervention, to try and reduce any effect that more intensive support could have had on quit rates. Seventeen studies remained in the analysis (Analysis 2.2), with a total of 6656 participants. There was only a minimal impact on the point estimate, with CIs still spanning both benefit and harm of reduction to quit in comparison to abrupt quitting (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.12; I^2 = 40%). Similarly, we carried out an analysis removing two studies where pharmacotherapy was provided to participants in the reduction-to-quit arms but participants in the abrupt arms did not receive pharmacotherapy at any point (Chan 2011; Joseph 2008). Again this made minimal difference to the pooled result (RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.15; I^2 = 29%; 20 studies, 7913 participants).

As there were sufficient data included in this analysis, we carried out a number of prespecified subgroup analyses to explore whether any characteristics of reduction-to-quit interventions modified their effect on smoking cessation, relative to abrupt quitting. We first split the studies according to the type of pharmacotherapy used pre-quit in the reduction-to-quit groups (Analysis 2.3): varenicline (1 study, 314 participants); NRT (9 studies, 4359 participants); no pharmacotherapy (13 studies, 4546 participants). This resulted in a significant subgroup difference (I^2 = 77%, P = 0.01), driven by the varenicline subgroup, which found a statistically and clinically significant benefit of reduction to quit on smoking cessation when compared with an abrupt-quitting intervention (RR 1.48, 95% CI 1.16 to 1.90; I^2 = n/a; 314 participants), whereas both the NRT (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.16; I^2 = 26%; 4359 participants) and no-pharmacotherapy groups (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.19; I^2 = 0%; 4546 participants) found no evidence of superiority for the abrupt or reduction-to-quit interventions.

We also carried out the following subgroup analyses:

- Grouping by whether the study set a specific quit date for participants (Analysis 2.4): 1) quit date set (14 studies); 2) no quit date set (6 studies); 3) unclear whether a quit date was set (2 studies).
- Grouping by whether reduction methods focused on reducing cigarettes per day (cpd) or the number of smoke-free periods (sfps) in a day (Analysis 2.5): 1) cpd (14 studies); 2) sfp (1 study); 3) choice of cpd or sfp (6 studies); 4) unclear which methods were recommended (1 study).
- Grouping by whether more structured advice on how to reduce by a specified amount were provided or whether advice on reduction was less specific and unstructured (Analysis 2.6): 1) structured reduction advice (16 studies); 2) unstructured reduction advice (6 studies); 3) unclear how structured reduction advice was (1 study).
- Grouping by the length of the smoking reduction period (Analysis 2.7): 1) ≤ 4 weeks (13 studies); 2) 5 to 13 weeks (5 studies); 3) 6 months (1 study); 4) 18 months (1 study); 5) unclear (2 studies).
- Grouping by the smoking reduction goals set by investigators (Analysis 2.8): 1) reduce by < 50% of baseline consumption (1 study); 2) reduce by 50% of baseline consumption (4 studies); 3) reduce by 75% to 85% of baseline consumption (3 studies); 4) reduce by 100% of baseline consumption (7 studies); 5) reduction goals chosen by participants (5 studies); 6) no goals stated (3 studies).

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None of the listed analyses showed any evidence of moderating the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions in comparison with abrupt quitting (I^2 = 0%; P > 0.05 in all cases).

Quit attempts

Eleven studies provided data for this outcome (5389 participants). Our pooled analysis found evidence that a smaller proportion of people in the reduction-to-quit arms made a quit attempt than the abrupt-quit participants (RR 0.92, 95% CI 0. 85 to 0.99; Analysis 2.9), although we found moderate heterogeneity (I^2 = 46%).

Pre-quit reduction

One study (697 participants) assessed the proportions of participants who reduced consumption by more than 50% or not (Lindson-Hawley 2016b). Assessed by both cpd (RR 3.21, 95% CI 2.44 to 4.23; I^2 = n/a).and exhaled CO (RR 2.80, 95% CI 2.09 to 3.75; I^2 = n/a), halving consumption pre-quit was much more likely in the reduction than in the abrupt arm (Analysis 2.10). Five studies reported on reduction in cigarette consumption and presented these measures continuously (Cinciripini 1995; Etter 2009; Hughes 2010; Klemperer 2017; Lindson-Hawley 2016b). When we pooled them, there was substantial heterogeneity (I^2 = 99%), and we therefore deem it inappropriate to present a pooled estimate. Point estimates for individual studies all suggested that consumption declined more in the reduction than in the abrupt quit arms (Analysis 2.11); in the case of one study (two comparisons) the CIs spanned zero (Cinciripini 1995). Two studies measured pre-quit reduction using a continuous measure of CO (Lindson-Hawley 2016b) or a continuous measure of cotinine (Cinciripini 1995). Both found evidence that cigarette consumption declined more in the reduction than in the abrupt group (CO: MD 8.10, 95% CI 6.56 to 9.64; I^2 = n/a; 697 participants; Analysis 2.12; and cotinine: MD 95.12, 95% CI 6.60 to 183.64; I^2 = 51%; 128 participants; Analysis 2.13), although the effect estimate for the cotinine analysis was very imprecise.

Pre-quit adverse effects

Six studies reported on the number of SAEs reported during the pre-quit period, with a total of 2309 participants (Analysis 2.14). We split these into studies where participants in the reduction arm received pre-quit NRT (N = 1559; Cook 2016; Etter 2009; Joseph 2008; Lindson-Hawley 2016b) and studies where participants did not receive pre-quit pharmacotherapy (N = 750; Cook 2016; Ho 2018; Klemperer 2017). In four of the six studies no SAEs were reported in either arm. The two studies that did report pre-quit SAEs were both in the NRT subgroup; neither found evidence of an excess of SAEs in either group (NRT subgroup pooled estimate: RR 1.19, 95% CI 0.63 to 2.27; I^2 = 0%; 1559 participants).

We were able to extract some additional narrative information on adverse effects from Lindson-Hawley 2016b, who measured symptoms of nicotine overdose during the pre-quit period. In this study both groups used a nicotine patch pre-quit, but participants in the reduction group also used a form of fast-acting NRT to replace the cigarettes they were not smoking. The study found that most symptoms of nicotine overdose were uncommon and mild, and that rates did not differ between groups; however, there were slightly higher rates of salivating (18/120 (15%) reduction versus 17/259 (7%) abrupt), and cold sweats (15/121 (12%) reduction versus 11/261 (4%) abrupt) in the reduction group (Analysis 2.15).

Three studies reported on nicotine withdrawal during the pre-quit period (Cinciripini 1995; Etter 2009; Hughes 2010). Further details can be found in Analysis 2.15. Cinciripini 1995 and Etter 2009 both found that some withdrawal symptoms increased during the pre-quit period but that these changes did not differ between groups, and Etter 2009 and Hughes 2010 both found some reductions in craving. However, in Etter 2009 cravings reduced in both groups, whereas in Hughes 2010 craving only reduced in the reduction condition, whilst staying the same in the abrupt condition. This resulted in significant between-group differences (P < 0.001).

Moderation of the effect

We prespecified that we would report narratively any within-study analyses that had been carried out to investigate baseline motivation to quit, self-efficacy or preference for reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, as moderators of the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions. Three of the studies within this comparison reported such analyses. These are summarised in Analysis 2.16. Hughes 2010 found that self-efficacy did moderate the effect of the intervention, with abrupt quitting more effective in participants with high self-efficacy, but it did not out-perform reduction in participants with low self-efficacy. Curry 1988 found no evidence that self-efficacy was a moderator. Hughes 2010 did not find statistically significant evidence for an effect of motivation to quit as a moderator, and neither Hughes 2010 and Lindson-Hawley 2016b found evidence that preference for one quitting approach over another moderated the effect of reduction on quitting.

'Reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone' comparison

Abstinence

We identified 11 studies that investigated this comparison and reported data adequately for use in analyses, with a total of 8636 participants. The overall effect estimate for this analysis provided evidence that quit rates were higher in participants assigned to use smoking cessation pharmacotherapy to aid their reduction, when compared with participants assigned to reduce to quit without the help of pre-quit pharmacotherapy (RR 1.68, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.58; I^2 = 78%; Analysis 3.1). A sensitivity analysis removing five studies at high risk of bias increased the estimate of the effect substantially (RR 2.63, 95% CI 1.78 to 3.89; I^2 = 62%; 6 studies, 6029 participants).

Some but not all of the substantial heterogeneity observed in analysis Analysis 3.1 was explained by the prespecified subgroup analysis that split studies by the type of pharmacotherapy used (I^2 = 80.1%, P = 0.007). Studies in the combination NRT (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.61 to 1.69; I^2 = 44%; 3 studies, 1124 participants), nicotine patch (RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.02 to 5.31; I^2 = 57%; 1 study split into two parts - with and without motivational interviewing, 85 participants) and bupropion (RR 1. 27, 95% CI 0.67 to 2.40; I^2 = n/a; 1 study, 594 participants) subgroups found no clear evidence of benefit or harm as a result of using pharmacotherapy; however, the fast-acting NRT (RR 2.56, 95% CI 1.93 to 3.39; I^2 = 0%; 7 studies, 5323 participants) and varenicline (RR 3.99, 95% CI 2.93 to 5.44; I^2 = n/a; 1 study, 1510 participants) subgroups both provide evidence of higher rates of quitting in the pharmacotherapy groups. Removing studies at high risk of bias did not change the evidence that fast-acting NRT and varenicline were clearly beneficial. However, it is worthy of note that the number of studies and participants contributing to analyses varied considerably across subgroups.

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Quit attempts

One study (Etter 2002; 534 participants) that used combination NRT in the intervention arm, reported data on the proportion making quit attempts but there was no clear evidence that either group made more quit attempts than the other (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.37; Analysis 3.2).

Pre-quit reduction

We found seven studies that reported pre-quit smoking reduction measured dichotomously. Six of them used a reduction of at least 50% of baseline consumption as a cut-off (Bolliger 2000a; Etter 2002; Haustein 2002; Kralikova 2009; Rennard 2006; Wennike 2003), and one used a 75% cut-off (Ebbert 2015). We decided to pool all seven studies together, as they all measured the incidence of a marked reduction in cigarette consumption; however, we split the studies into subgroups based on the type of pharmacotherapy used (combination NRT, fast-acting NRT and varenicline). The pooled estimate found that more participants reduced in the pharmacotherapy groups (RR 1.60, 95% CI 1.22 to 2.10; I^2 = 71%; 7 studies, 3472 participants; Analysis 3.3). Although overall heterogeneity was high, a test for subgroup differences was not significant (I^2 = 52%, P = 0.13).

Four studies (1502 participants) reported on mean reductions in consumption of cigarettes per day during the pre-quit period, all of which compared different types of NRT (combination NRT, nicotine patch, and fast-acting NRT) to placebo. Although subgroup differences were not significant, it was not possible to present a pooled result, as data from Hanson 2008 were duplicated across subgroups and would have been double-counted (Analysis 3.4). For the combination NRT subgroup the point estimate was MD 2.20 (95% CI 0.40 to 4.00; I^2 = n/a; 1 study, 534 participants), for the nicotine patch subgroup MD −0.10 (95% CI −2.63 to 2.43; I^2 = n/a; 1 study, 70 participants), and for the fast-acting NRT subgroup MD 1.16 (95% CI −0.09 to 2.41; I^2 = 0%; 3 studies, 898 participants).

Finally, two studies with three comparisons (Bolliger 2000a; Hanson 2008) reported on mean reduction of exhaled CO. Hanson 2008 was entered into the analysis twice (Analysis 3.5) as it had a group that received nicotine patches and a group that received nicotine gum. As previously, the same data from the unmatched placebo control group had to be entered as a comparator for both interventions, so we could not pool the data. We split the studies into two subgroups: 1) nicotine patch; 2) fast-acting NRT, with the two comparisons from Hanson 2008 split between the two groups. However, when we attempted to pool the two studies within the fast-acting NRT subgroup (Bolliger 2000a; Hanson 2008) we noted substantial heterogeneity (I^2 = 87%). As a result we have not provided a pooled estimate (see Analysis 3.5 for individual study estimates).

Pre-quit adverse effects

Two studies (Bolliger 2000a; Shiffman 2009), including 3697 participants, reported sufficient data on the number of people reporting pre-quit AEs to allow analysis. However, pooling produced substantial heterogeneity (I^2 = 89%), and we therefore deemed it inappropriate to report the pooled effect estimate (see Analysis 3.6 for point estimates for individual studies). Bolliger 2000a found no evidence of a between-group difference in the number of people reporting AEs and also found similar numbers of overall AEs reported in each arm, with slightly more reported in the placebo arm (Analysis 3.8). Shiffman 2009 found evidence that more people reported adverse events in the nicotine gum arm, but the most frequently reported adverse events were mild and characteristic of standard nicotine gum use, e.g. nausea, hiccups, heartburn. Caldwell 2016 reported the individual frequencies of a list of AEs, but did not report the number of people reporting any AE overall. In summary, after one day of abstinence significantly more participants in the active NRT group reported cough, scratchy throat, sore throat, lightheadedness, nausea and heartburn. These symptoms are all common, non-serious side effects of standard NRT use. There were no significant differences in the numbers reporting difficulty breathing, headache, chest discomfort, palpitations, vomiting, head-rush, jitter, itchy skin, red mark, sleep disturbance or other side effects. Two further studies (Caldwell 2016; Cook 2016) reported on the number of people who reported SAEs pre-quit. Cook 2016 reported no SAEs in any trial arm and Caldwell 2016 reported very low numbers of SAEs resulting in an RR of 7. 28 (95% CI 0.38 to 140.28; I^2 = 89%; 2 studies, 762 participants) with substantial imprecision. In addition, Etter 2002 reported narratively that the difference in the rate of SAEs in the combination NRT and placebo groups was not statistically significant (P = 0.25), and that the reported SAEs were unlikely to be due to the treatment.

Caldwell 2016 and Haustein 2002 both reported on changes in withdrawal symptoms over the pre-quit period. In Caldwell 2016 groups had similar withdrawal scores up to one day after their quit day, whereas Haustein 2002 found that there was a statistically significant decrease in restlessness in the shorter active treatment group, and in difficulty concentrating in the longer placebo group.

'Modality of reduction support' comparison

Abstinence

Four studies investigated the effect of reduction-to-quit treatment modality on smoking cessation rates (Analysis 4.1). Jerome 1992 compared behavioural support added to self-help with self-help alone, Curry 1988 and Farley 2017 simply compared behavioural support with self-help, and Garcia 2000 included intervention arms that allowed for both types of comparison. Although the studies investigated two slightly different comparisons, we made the decision to pool them all together as evidence suggests that the effect of self-help is minimal when combined with behavioural support, as in Garcia 2000 and Jerome 1992 (Livingstone-Banks 2019). Pooling resulted in an RR of 1.99 (95% CIs 1.21 to 3.27; I^2 = 0%; 4 studies, 296 participants; Analysis 4.1), suggesting a benefit of delivering reduction-to-quit interventions using behavioural support rather than written self-help materials.This effect persisted when the two studies judged to be at high risk of bias (Curry 1988; Farley 2017) were removed from the analysis (RR 1.89, 95% CI 1.03 to 3.48; I^2 = 0%; 2 studies, 163 participants), although there was increased imprecision.

Pre-quit reduction

Two studies reported on pre-quit mean reduction in cpd (Analysis 4.2). Pooling Garcia 2000 and Jerome 1992 provided evidence that a higher reduction in cpd occurred in the groups that received behavioural support (MD 7.00, 95% CI 3.50 to 10.50; I^2 = 0%; 2 studies, 107 participants), although the CI indicates imprecision.

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'Length of reduction' comparison

Abstinence

Two studies (Farley 2017; Haustein 2002), including 453 participants, provided adequate data for this outcome. When we pooled them, we did not find evidence of a clear difference between the quit rates generated by a longer (16 weeks in Farley 2017; six to nine months in Haustein 2002) versus a shorter (four weeks in both Farley 2017 and Haustein 2002) reduction period. Although the point estimate favoured a shorter period, the CI also incorporated the null (RR 0. 22, 95% CI 0.05 to 1.01; I^2 = n/a). As there were no quitters in Farley 2017, the estimate was based solely on Haustein 2002 (Analysis 5.1). We judged both studies contributing to this analysis to be at high risk of bias, so it was not possible to conduct a sensitivity analysis to assess the potential impact of this.

Pre-quit reduction

Only Haustein 2002 (385 participants) reported useable data relevant to pre-quit smoking reduction, by reporting the number of participants who successfully reduced by 50% or more of their baseline cpd consumption by trial arm. The evidence suggested that there was a benefit of the shorter four-week reduction period on reduction in cigarette consumption, compared with the longer six-to-nine-month reduction period (RR 0.58, 95% CI 0.39 to 0. 86; I^2 = n/a; Analysis 5.2).

Pre-quit adverse effects

Only Haustein 2002 reported on any adverse effects of a longer versus a shorter pre-quit reduction period. They did this by reporting on withdrawal symptoms between baseline and month four of the study. This time point came after the quit day in the shorter reduction group, but provides a reasonable time point for comparison. The shorter placebo group experienced statistically significant decreases in urge to smoke, whereas there was a statistically significant decrease in difficulty concentrating in the longer placebo group. There were no significant within-group changes in any of the other symptoms (anxiety, increased appetite, insomnia, irritability/frustration) between baseline and month four. Between-group significance testing was not reported (Analysis 5.3).

'More structured versus less structured reduction' comparison

Abstinence

Two studies (727 participants) measured abstinence at long-term follow-up in studies comparing more structured and in-depth reduction-to-quit advice with less structured and in-depth advice (Cinciripini 1995; Cummings 1988). However, meta-analysis found that the variance between study effects was high, making pooling inappropriate (I^2 = 84%). For individual study effect estimates see Analysis 6.1.

Quit attempts

Cinciripini 1995 and Cummings 1988 also reported on the number of quit attempts made by trial arm. For this outcome heterogeneity was moderate (I^2 = 57%; Analysis 6.2). There was no evidence of a clear difference between more versus less structured reduction-to-quit advice (RR 0. 99, 95% CI 0.82 to 1.18; 2 studies, 727 participants).

Pre-quit reduction

Only Cinciripini 1995 (65 participants) reported on pre-quit smoking reduction for this comparison. The evidence suggested that neither more nor less structured advice resulted in a greater reduction in cpd prior to the quit day (MD 1.88, 95% CI −3.03 to 6.79; I^2 = n/a; Analysis 6.3); however, the effect was imprecise.

Pre-quit adverse effects

Cinciripini 1995 measured the occurrence of nicotine withdrawal symptoms and found that these increased in both the more-structured intervention group and the less-structured intervention group. The increase was slightly higher in the less-structured group, but the difference between groups was not tested for statistical significance.

Additional behavioural smoking cessation (SC) components

Abstinence

Four studies tested the effect of adding more behavioural support or additional components of behavioural support to a reduction-to-quit intervention. The nature of the additional support varied across all four studies. Garcia 2000 investigated the effect of twice-weekly versus weekly behavioural support; Chan 2011 investigated the effect of additional NRT adherence counselling; Malott 1984 investigated the effect of adding a peer-support component; and Nicki 1984 investigated the effect of motivational 'self-talk'. Pooling these studies to judge the effect of adding extra behavioural support to a reduction-to-quit intervention found no evidence of an overall effect on smoking cessation rates (RR 0.79, 95% CI 0.34 to 1.84; 4 studies, 1033 participants); heterogeneity was moderate (I^2 = 67%), and the 95% CI indicated the potential for both harm and benefit. We rated none of the studies at high risk of bias, so sensitivity analysis was not necessary. For individual study effect estimates see Analysis 7.1. Only Chan 2011 found evidence to suggest a beneficial effect of an added NRT adherence intervention (RR 1.73, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.74; I^2 = n/a; 928 participants).

Pre-quit reduction

Garcia 2000 (56 participants) measured whether twice-weekly behavioural support for reduction resulted in a greater reduction in cpd than weekly support. The resulting effect estimate was imprecise, suggesting the possibility of both a notably greater reduction and a slightly smaller reduction in the twice-weekly arm compared with the weekly arm (MD 3.40, 95% CI −0.18 to 6.98; I^2 = n/a; Analysis 7.2).

'Behavioural reduction versus nicotine fading' comparison

Three small studies (Dooley 1992; Gariti 2004; Nicki 1984) compared a reduction-to-quit study arm versus one that included nicotine-fading treatment, with participants asked to switch to cigarette brands with nicotine levels lower than their usual brand, either alone or alongside a reduction-to-quit intervention.

Abstinence

All three studies reported long-term smoking abstinence rates. Each study tested a slightly different comparison (Analysis 8.1):

- Dooley 1992 (75 participants) directly compared a reduction-to-quit intervention to a nicotine-fading intervention, resulting in an RR of 0.97 (95% CI 0.31 to 3.09; I^2 = n/a). The confidence

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interval indicates that behavioural reduction could result in both substantial benefit and harm when compared to nicotine fading.

- Nicki 1984 (49 participants) tested the effect of adding a behavioural reduction-to-quit intervention to a nicotine-fading intervention, and found a potentially large benefit of offering reduction to quit alongside nicotine fading (RR 4.32, 95% CI 1.04 to 17.98; I^2 = n/a).
- Gariti 2004 (60 participants) tested the effect of adding a nicotine-fading intervention to a behavioural reduction-to-quit intervention, which resulted in a RR of 1.33 (95% CI 0.33 to 5.45; I^2 = n/a). Although the point estimate suggests an increase in cessation when fading is used alongside behavioural reduction, the CI indicates substantial imprecision.

Pre-quit reduction

Only Gariti 2004 (60 participants) measured and reported sufficient data for this outcome, by reporting reductions in cotinine levels during the pre-quit period. Although the point estimate suggested a greater reduction in cotinine levels in the behavioural reduction-only arm, the effect was very imprecise, with the CI also suggesting the potential for a slightly greater reduction in cotinine in the behavioural reduction plus nicotine-fading arm (MD 53.00, 95% CI −2.54 to 108.54; I^2 = n/a; Analysis 8.2).

Pre-quit adverse effects

Gariti 2004 was also the only study relevant to the nicotine-fading comparisons to report on adverse effects during the pre-quit period. No SAEs were reported in either trial arm and no between-group differences in nicotine withdrawal (Analysis 8.3). Withdrawal scores were described as consistently low across trial arms, which was deemed to be indicative of slight withdrawal.

Other comparisons

A further four comparisons were tested by one each of the included studies. All of these studies reported long-term smoking abstinence (Analysis 9.1), but only one reported any further outcomes of interest to this review (Glasgow 1989). The comparisons and their reported outcomes are as follows.

Aerobic exercise versus health education

Blevins 2016 (61 participants) randomised participants to either a programme of aerobic exercise or a programme of general health education, all related to the effects of smoking. In both groups participants were asked to reduce by one to two cpd until their quit day four weeks post-baseline. The point estimate favoured the exercise intervention, but the CI was very wide, providing evidence of both substantial benefit and harm (RR 4.13, 95% CI 0.49 to 34.89; I^2 = n/a).

Reduction to zero versus partial reduction to quit

Flaxman 1978 (32 participants) included two groups advised to reduce their smoking before quitting. One group was asked to reduce down to zero cpd as a means to quit completely, whereas the other was advised to reduce by 50% of their baseline consumption and then to stop smoking altogether. The effect estimate was imprecise and did not provide clear evidence of a benefit of either approach (RR 2.00, 95% CI 0.60 to 6.64; I^2 = n/a).

Contingent versus non-contingent vouchers for reduction

Rohsenow 2016 (340 participants) investigated the effect of providing vouchers contingent on pre-quit smoking reduction (measured using exhaled CO) and then abstinence, in comparison with providing vouchers non-contingent on reduction and cessation. This study also produced an imprecise effect estimate, with no evidence that either approach resulted in superior quit rates (RR 1.95, 95% CI 0.50 to 7.68; I^2 = n/a).

Greater reduction targets and a choice of abstinence or controlled smoking versus minimal reduction and a clear abstinence target

Glasgow 1989 (66 participants) included two groups of participants with reduction occurring in each. In the first group (the cessation-controlled condition) participants were asked to carry out nicotine fading and also to reduce their number of cigarettes smoked per day to between 33% and 50% of their baseline rate. They were then encouraged to stop smoking altogether, but were also told that they could choose to continue smoking at a reduced rate. The second group (the 'abstinence-based' condition) were provided with an explicit quit date and asked to carry out nicotine fading and also to target individual cigarettes to eliminate (without reduction targets) as practice for coping without any cigarettes. This resulted in an RR of 1.06 (95% CI 0.36 to 3.14; I^2 = n/a).

Glasgow 1989 also measured the amount of pre-quit reduction in each arm, using continuous measures of both cpd and exhaled CO. In neither case was there clear evidence of a difference in reduction rates between the two groups. The MD for cpd was −1.40 (95% CI −6.43 to 3.63; I^2 = n/a; 66 participants), and for CO was 3.40 (95% CI −4.59 to 11.39, I^2 = n/a; 66 participants).

No SAEs were reported during the pre-quit period across either study group , and the study narratively reports that there were no significant between-group differences in pre-quit withdrawal symptoms (Analysis 9.4).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

This review includes 51 trials. It focuses specifically on interventions that advised people who smoke to reduce the amount they smoked before quitting completely. Six trials compared a reduction-to-quit intervention with no smoking cessation intervention, 27 compared a reduction-to-quit intervention with an abrupt quitting intervention (i.e. a smoking cessation intervention that did not advise participants to reduce their cigarette consumption pre-quit), and 29 studies compared different reduction-to-quit interventions. The most common characteristic of reduction-to-quit interventions tested was pharmacotherapy, used as an aid to reduction (12 studies). Other characteristics tested were length of the reduction period, modality of the support provided, how structured the reduction support was, and the amount of behavioural support provided.

Pooling smoking cessation data for all six trials comparing reduction-to-quit interventions with no smoking cessation intervention resulted in a no clear evidence that reducing to quit interventions resulted in better quit rates than no smoking cessation treatment. We judged this result to be of low certainty, due to risk of bias, unexplained heterogeneity, and imprecision;

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the CI incorporated both clinically meaningful harm, as well as substantial benefit of the intervention. The lack of evidence of an effect should therefore not be interpreted as proof that reduction-to-quit interventions will result in equal quit rates to no treatment, as future evidence is very likely to change our interpretation of the result. There was some evidence, from a small number of trials, that reduction-to-quit interventions resulted in more quit attempts and higher rates of smoking reduction than no treatment.

Abrupt quitting interventions are generally recommended in clinical treatment guidelines (e.g. Fiore 2008; NICE 2018), and are therefore deemed to be standard behavioural support for smoking cessation. Our analysis of reduction-to-quit interventions versus abrupt quitting interventions provided moderate-certainty evidence that neither resulted in superior long-term quit rates. We did not judge this evidence as being of high certainty, due to some imprecision of the effect. The CI indicated that reduction-to-quit interventions could potentially lead to slightly lower quit rates than abrupt quitting, as well as slightly higher quit rates. A statistically significant subgroup analysis found some evidence that reduction-to-quit interventions may be more effective than abrupt quitting interventions if varenicline is used as an aid to reduction; however, this result was based on only one study in 314 people, and so should be treated cautiously. Additional subgroup analyses found no evidence that other characteristics of reduction-to-quit interventions moderated the relative effect of reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting interventions on smoking cessation.

Our comparison of reduction-to-quit interventions supported by pharmacotherapy versus placebo or no pharmacotherapy found low-certainty evidence that using pharmacotherapy to aid reduction to quit resulted in higher quit rates. We downgraded the evidence for imprecision, as the CI indicated a potentially weak and large effect, and for inconsistency, as there was substantial statistical heterogeneity. This was partially but not completely explained by a subgroup analysis, which found a positive effect of using varenicline (moderate certainty) and fast-acting NRT (moderate certainty), but not of using nicotine patches (very low certainty), combination NRT (low certainty) or bupropion (low certainty) as an aid. However, due to the low and very low certainty of the latter evidence it is likely that future trials may change the overall interpretation of those effects.

Within-study comparisons investigating the impact of other intervention characteristics on quit rates found some evidence that reduction-to-quit interventions may be more effective when delivered using behavioural support as opposed to self-help materials; however, no other characteristics of reduction-to-quit interventions resulted in superior long-term cessation rates. Evidence contributing to secondary outcomes was sparse, and in many cases imprecision and inconsistency made it hard to draw any clear conclusions, but there was some indication that reduction interventions did lead to reductions in both cigarette consumption and smoke inhalation. Trials that measure serious adverse events (SAEs) in the pre-quit period generally found that there were either none reported or that rates were low and well-balanced between trial arms. Two trials investigating the effects of adding fast-acting NRT to a reduction-to-quit intervention found evidence of higher rates of adverse events (AEs) in the NRT groups. However, the AEs reported were mild and were typically associated with the use of NRT for a quit attempt, which evidence suggests is both safe and effective (Hartmann-Boyce 2018).

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The searches conducted for this review were broad, in our attempt to find any study that made any mention of reduction. As well as medical databases, we also searched trial registers to identify any ongoing or completed but unpublished, registered studies. We therefore feel confident in our search approach. However, behavioural smoking cessation interventions are not always well-described, and it is possible that we may have missed studies if they did not make it clear that smoking reduction advice was a component of the intervention. In addition, this area of investigation first became popular in the 1970s, long before trial registration began, so it is therefore possible that studies that we do not know about were carried out and remain unpublished.

The studies identified in this review were mainly conducted in the USA, and the others all took place in other high-income or higher middle-income countries. Most studies were carried out in the general population and so may not be applicable to populations with specific requirements or particularly high dependence. As reduction to quit may be an attractive cessation strategy for populations who find it harder to quit, such as those with mental health problems, substance abuse issues, or experiencing homelessness, studies carried out in these specific population groups would be useful.

It was an eligibility criterion for the review that each study had to assess long-term abstinence, so most studies were able to contribute cessation data to the relevant comparisons. However, for secondary outcomes the numbers of studies and participants contributing to a comparison were sparse, and further research could strengthen or change findings.

Certainty of the evidence

Of the 51 studies included in this review, we judged five to be at low risk of bias for all domains, and 18 to be at high risk in one or more domains. In many cases, we rated studies at an unclear risk because they did not report key information. In these cases, it is impossible to know whether these studies were at any risk of bias or whether the information was simply not reported. To investigate the potential impact on results of studies that we judged to be at high risk of bias, we removed these studies in sensitivity analyses. This did not affect our interpretation of results.

We assessed the certainty of the evidence by creating 'Summary of findings' tables for the reduction versus no-treatment comparison, the reduction versus abrupt comparison, and the reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction-alone comparison. We carried out GRADE ratings for the smoking cessation outcome for each one (Summary of findings for the main comparison; Summary of findings 2; Summary of findings 3).

We judged evidence contributing to the reduction-to-quit versus no smoking cessation treatment comparison to be very low certainty, as most studies were rated at high risk of bias, there were moderate levels of heterogeneity which remained unexplained, and there was considerable imprecision (Summary of findings 2). This is because there were low numbers of quitters across the contributing studies overall and CIs spanned both potential harm and considerable benefit. We judged the certainty of the evidence for the reduction-to-quit versus abrupt quitting comparison as moderate, only downgrading due to some slight imprecision in the effect (Summary of findings for the main

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comparison). CIs incorporated both a small harm and a benefit of the reduction intervention when compared with the abrupt approach. Although imprecision was relatively low, the absolute quit rates demonstrate that this could equate to 2% higher quit rates in people who reduce to quit compared with those who quit abruptly. Potential small increases in smoking cessation effects such as this can have appreciable health impacts when interventions are implemented at a population level. We would therefore require confidence intervals tighter than this to conclude that the effects of abrupt quitting and reduction to quit were equivalent. If estimated differences in absolute quit rates fall to less than 2% in future updates of this review then we would deem it appropriate to conclude with high certainty that the two approaches are likely to result in similar quit rates. Finally, we rated the evidence contributing to the reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction-alone comparison as low certainty, also due to inconsistency between study effects and imprecision. However, because there was evidence of subgroup differences that may have implications for treatment delivery, we also carried out a GRADE assessment of the separate subgroups (nicotine patch; fast-acting NRT; combination NRT; varenicline; and bupropion). Ratings ranged from very low to moderate certainty. We downgraded all subgroup comparisons due to imprecision, with the subgroup estimate deemed to be of very low certainty (nicotine patch) downgraded by two levels due to imprecision, and by one level due to risk of bias. This was because we judged the only study in the comparison to be at high risk of bias; participants in the control group did not receive a placebo, making blinding impossible.

Potential biases in the review process

To conduct this review we followed standard Cochrane methods and consider the review process used to be robust. For 'Risk of bias' outcome assessment, we followed the standard methods used for Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Review Group cessation reviews; we assessed both performance and detection bias for studies testing a pharmacological intervention, and detection bias only for those studies that tested a behavioural intervention. Our search strategy included searches of trial registries in an attempt to capture unpublished and ongoing studies. However, as this was an active research area more than 40 years ago there is the possibility that there are unreported studies that would not have been registered. We are aware of three studies comparing reduction to quit to abrupt quitting where measurement of long-term cessation outcomes were planned, but these have not been reported (Cinciripini 2006; NCT00158158; Riley 2001). We can not know whether this is due to non-significant results; however, even if that were the case, this would strengthen the interpretation of our overall result rather than changing it. Two studies reported study quit rates overall, but not by trial arm (Glasgow 1978; Hanson 2008). Due to the age of the studies investigators were unable to provide the individual group data when we contacted them during the review process, but both studies reported narratively that there was no significant difference in quit rates between groups. Data from Glasgow 1978 should have contributed to the modality analysis, comparing reduction delivered through self-help with reduction delivered through behavioural support, and Hanson 2008 should have contributed to the nicotine patch subgroup of the analysis investigating the use of pharmacotherapy to aid reduction. In the latter case including these data would not have influenced the interpretation of our results; although there is a chance that including Glasgow 1978 in the modality analysis may have weakened the positive effect of behavioural support on abstinence rates. However, this trial had a very small sample size (N = 62) and so any change in the effect would likely be minimal.

Two meta-analyses included enough studies to allow us to create a useful funnel plot. These were 1) reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting (Figure 3) and 2) reduction with pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone (Figure 4). The second plot showed no indication of publication bias, whereas the first does suggest a lack of smaller studies favouring abrupt quitting. This could indicate publication bias, but as both treatments being tested in this comparison were active it is less likely that this is the case than if the comparator were a placebo or no treatment. Additionally, as this comparison included a number of larger studies that found no clear difference in quit rates between the methods, even if there were additional unpublished smaller studies favouring abrupt quitting they would be unlikely to change the overall estimate or our interpretation of the effect.

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Figure 3. Funnel plot of comparison: 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, outcome: 2.1 Abstinence.

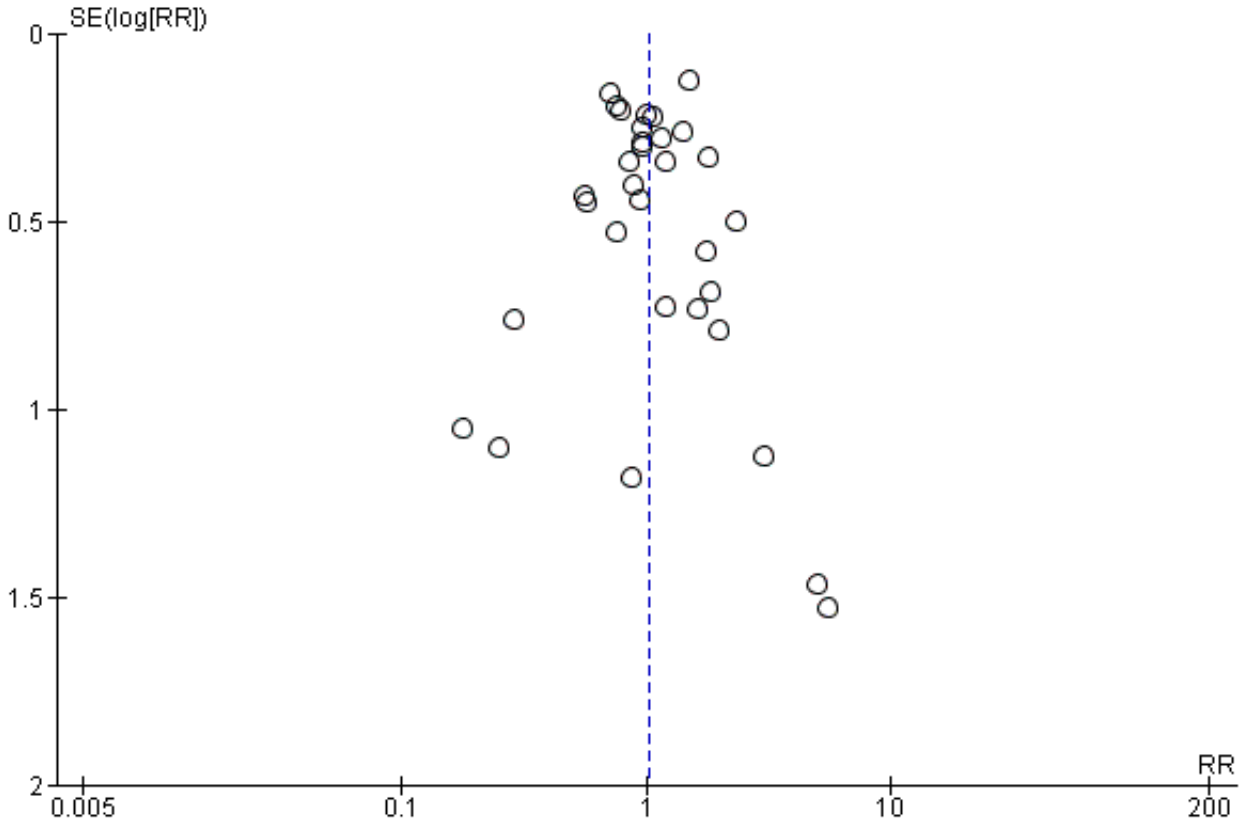

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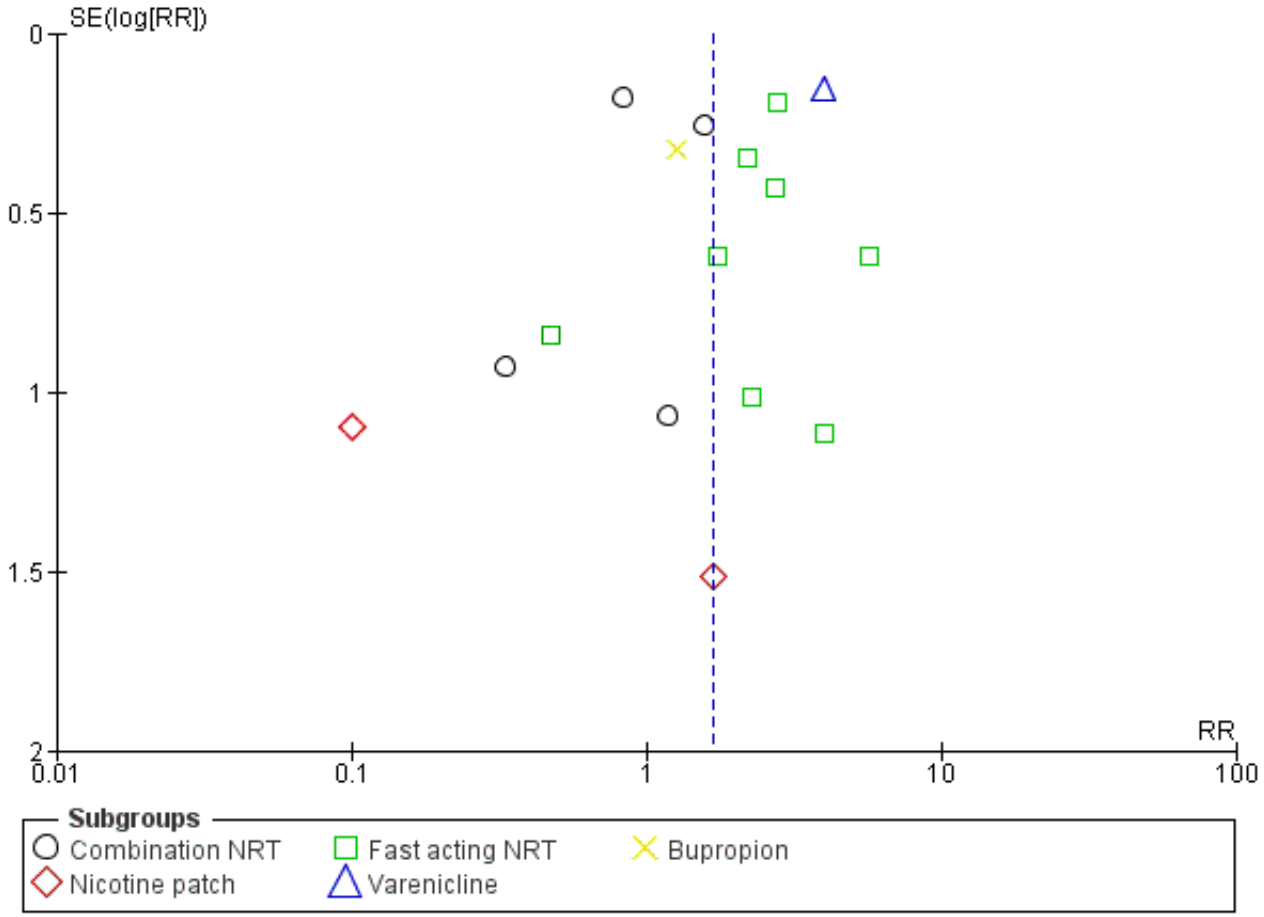
Figure 4. Funnel plot of comparison: 3 Reduction + pharma vs reduction alone, outcome: 3.1 Abstinence.



The significant unexplained heterogeneity detected within some of the analyses is likely to have been caused by substantial variation across the characteristics of both the intervention and comparator arms. Despite dividing studies into prespecified comparisons and subgroups in an attempt to reduce and explain some of this variation, key differences remained in the components of reduction-to-quit interventions and their comparators. Studies typically provided only limited explanation of the content of interventions. Where some studies only specified that reduction was advised, it was difficult to know whether instructions were minimal or whether more specific instructions were provided but not described in trial reports. We therefore categorised the studies as well as possible, given the information provided.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

This review supersedes a previous Cochrane Review which focused on the reduction-to-quit versus abrupt quitting comparison only (Lindson-Hawley 2012). This review more than doubles the number of studies included in that review for the relevant comparison, and strengthens the original findings. The previous estimate for the relative effect of reduction over abrupt quitting was RR 0.94 (95% CI 0.79 to 1.13; I^2 = 14%; 10 studies, 3760 participants), compared with RR 1.01 (95% CI 0.87 to 1.17; I^2 = 29%; 22 studies, 9219 participants) for this update. Both estimates suggest that reduction to quit does not substantially improve or worsen quit rates, compared with quitting abruptly.

A review investigating smoking reduction interventions only in people unwilling to quit included some of the studies also included in this review, but also included some of the studies we excluded as they did not explicitly aim to help participants to quit smoking completely (Wu 2015). The findings suggest that there is a benefit of providing smoking-reduction support with pharmacotherapy when compared to no intervention (RR 1.93, 95% CI 1.41 to 2.64; I^2 = 46%; 3033 participants), although this positive effect was not found in the one study that compared reduction support alone with no treatment. This is in contrast to the comparable analysis in our review, which made it difficult for us to draw conclusions on the efficacy of reduction-to-quit interventions compared with no treatment. Wu 2015 also included an analysis investigating the effect of pharmacotherapy (varenicline or NRT or bupropion) added to smoking reduction advice, and comparing smoking reduction advice with pharmacotherapy to other types of smoking cessation advice (defined in this review as abrupt quitting) with pharmacotherapy. The results of these analyses both supported the findings of this review. Evidence suggested that reduction support with medication increased long-term quit rates when compared with reduction support plus placebo (RR 1.97, 95% CI 1.44 to 2.71; I^2 = 52%; 4678 participants), and a subgroup analysis found evidence of a positive effect of pharmacotherapy in the NRT (not

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split into patch and fast-acting varieties) and varenicline groups, but no evidence of an effect in the bupropion group. There was no evidence that either reduction support or abrupt quitting support resulted in superior quit rates (RR 0.93, 95% CI 0.44 to 2.00; I^2 = 40%; 476 participants); this result was more imprecise than our analysis, due to the much smaller sample size.

Another review investigating fast-acting NRT (gum or inhalator) as an aid to reduction-to-quit interventions only in smokers unmotivated to quit (Moore 2009) also found that the use of fast-acting NRT resulted in increased quit rates (RR 1.99, 95% CI 1.01 to 3.91; 1833 participants). This review also meta-analysed seven trials in various safety analyses and found no evidence for a difference in deaths (odds ratio (OR) 1.00, 95% CI 0.25 to 4.02), serious adverse events (OR 1.16, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.50), or discontinuation of NRT due to adverse events (OR 1.25, 95% CI 0.64 to 2.51) between the NRT and placebo interventions (Moore 2009). Similar to the findings of this review, the only adverse event that was more common in the NRT interventions was nausea (OR 1.69, 95% CI 1.21 to 2.36), which is a mild but common side effect of NRT. Taken with other safety data on concurrent smoking and use of NRT (Fagerström 2002b; Lindson 2019), there appears to be no reason to advise against using NRT to aid reduction, and using it will increase long-term cessation. Varenicline and bupropion have always been recommended for use whilst still smoking before a quit attempt, and safety considerations are therefore the same as those for standard use, and are covered by the corresponding Cochrane Reviews (Cahill 2016 and Hughes 2014 respectively).

General population surveys (West 2001; Cheong 2007) have found that reducing to quit is not as effective as abrupt quitting, but these studies differ from the RCTs included in this meta-analysis in ways that may explain the difference in outcomes. Many participants reducing to quit in the RCTs were provided with some instructions as to how to reduce (for example, setting quotas of cigarettes by which to reduce, and setting time intervals at which participants could smoke). We do not know how participants included in the observational studies chose to reduce, and they may have varied in their levels of successful pre-quit reduction. As some national guidelines do not explicitly recommend reducing consumption before quitting (Fiore 2008; NICE 2018), healthcare services are more likely to offer abrupt quitting as a cessation method. This means that those participants who chose reduction to quit in the observational studies were less likely to have benefited from any kind of support whilst quitting (behavioural or self-help materials). Evidence suggests that this type of support improves people's chances of quitting, so the lower quit rates may not have been a result of reduction alone (Lancaster 2017; Livingstone-Banks 2019). Moreover, participants in these surveys chose whether they quit abruptly or by reducing first; there is evidence that people who have higher motivation to quit choose to quit abruptly whilst those with lower motivation choose to reduce (Peters 2007). However, within the trials we reviewed, randomisation equalised participants' motivation between the reduction and abrupt quitting arms.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

- Evidence suggests that neither reducing smoking to quit nor quitting abruptly results in superior quit rates; people could therefore be given a choice of how to quit, and support provided to people who would specifically like to reduce their smoking before quitting.
- There is some evidence that using fast-acting NRT or varenicline whilst reducing smoking before a quit day may help more people to quit smoking than reducing to quit without these pharmacological aids.
- There is some evidence that providing behavioural support to reduce to quit helps more people to stop smoking than providing people with self-help resources only.
- There is currently no clear evidence in support of certain reduction methods over others; however, further evidence could change this conclusion.

Implications for research

- Future studies investigating the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions should aim to minimise the number of co-interventions and match these across intervention and comparator groups to reduce confounding. Studies should also provide detailed descriptions of the interventions implemented in all study groups, to allow the investigation of specific intervention components.
- Further research should focus on investigating which are the most effective reduction-to-quit methods, as high-quality evidence in this area is currently sparse. This would help to implement reduction interventions in the most effective ways. Areas of focus should include the most effective pharmacotherapies to use, the optimal length of reduction methods and reduction targets, whether a quit date should be set in advance, and specific instructions on reduction methods, e.g. increasing inter-cigarette intervals, that may maximise success.
- Reducing smoking before quitting may appeal to populations who find it particularly difficult to quit smoking, such as people with mental health problems. However studies in these populations are limited. Future studies should investigate reduction to quit in populations who have higher rates of smoking and who find it harder to quit.
- Trials should assess abstinence at least six months following baseline. Secondary outcomes such as quit attempts and reduction should also be measured, to see if this can provide insight into how reduction-to-quit interventions may work. This information may be helpful when developing optimal reduction-to-quit interventions. Studies should also monitor any adverse effects of interventions, such as withdrawal symptoms, adverse events and serious adverse events. These are specifically of interest during the pre-quit period, to investigate whether they mediate the effect of the intervention on abstinence.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Blevins 2016

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: research fitness facility and telephone Recruitment: newspaper and radio advertisements
Participants	N = 61 Specialist population?: sedentary lifestyle (exercising < 60 minutes per week during previous 6 months) Participant characteristics: 40/61 (66%) female; average age: 47.3 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.7

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Blevins 2016 *(Continued)*

	Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received counselling. Sessions were designed to prepare participants for their quit date using a number of strategies. One of these was practiced reduction of 1 - 2 cigarettes/day prior to quitting. Other strategies were identifying high-risk situations for cigarette use, developing and using coping strategies, setting incremental goals, and relapse prevention Comparator: Health education: health education sessions on topics such as oral health, heart disease, cancer, sleep hygiene, and secondhand smoke, as they related to the effects of smoking, given in lectures, handouts, in-group exercises, and Internet resources Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 14 h 40 mins (12-h health education; 2 h 40 mins smoking cessation) Number of sessions: 20 (12 health education counselling, 8 smoking cessation) Pharmacotherapy: 8 weeks nicotine patch post-quit Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Aerobic exercise: aerobic exercise sessions supervised by an exercise physiologist. Participants were also prescribed to engage in exercise a minimum of 2 - 4 (depending on the week of the intervention) additional times a week in the context of their own environment (e.g. in their home or through community resources) with a goal of progressing to 100 mins of moderate-intensity exercise per week midway through the intervention and 150 m per week by the last several weeks of the 12-week intervention. Participants were instructed to self-monitor their exercise by completing a weekly exercise log Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 6 h 40 mins (4 h exercise; 2 h 40 mins smoking cessation) Number of sessions: 20 (12 exercise, 8 smoking cessation) Pharmacotherapy: 8 weeks nicotine patch Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 12 months Biochemical validation: expired CO (using 10 ppm cut-off)
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse (K23 DA019950) awarded to Abrantes. Pre-doctoral National Research Service Award (F31-DA035564-03) awarded to Farris
Author conflicts of interest	"The authors have no conflicts of interest to report."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) reduction method versus reduction method (complementary generic health education vs exercise)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of sequence generation not reported. Urn randomisation used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

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Blevins 2016 *(Continued)*

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Smoking status was either biochemically verified or verified through report from a significant other. Only 1 participant in each arm had their abstinence verified by a significant other
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Loss to follow-up < 50% and similar between groups

Bolliger 2000a

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Switzerland Setting: hospital pulmonary clinics Recruitment: newspaper advertisements
Participants	N = 400 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 210/400 (53%) female; average age: 46.1 y; average cig/day: 29; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.6 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were told about the general implications of smoking and its health effects. Participants were asked to reduce the number of cigarettes smoked daily as much as possible; an initial reduction of 50% was suggested. Counselling on smoking reduction was provided at each visit and smoking cessation was recommended as the ultimate goal throughout the study Comparator: placebo nicotine inhaler + reduction counselling (as above) Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: not reported Number of sessions: 12 Pharmacotherapy: placebo nicotine inhaler Quit date set?: no Intervention: active nicotine inhaler + reduction counselling (as above) Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: not reported Number of sessions: 12 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine inhaler Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged from week 6 Longest follow-up: 24 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO (with a cut-off of 10 ppm)

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Bolliger 2000a *(Continued)*

Funding source	Pharmacia and Upjohn Consumer Healthcare, Sweden
Author conflicts of interest	"TD, ÅW, and US are all employed by Pharmacia and Upjohn, Sweden, and AR, CTB, and JPZ have received funds for research from them"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) reduction method versus reduction method (complementary pharmacotherapy versus placebo)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer generated randomisation list"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Independent pharmacists dispensed either active or placebo inhalers". Comment: Placebo inhalers were identical in appearance to intervention inhalers
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: “Double blind, placebo controlled, randomised clinical trial”; “Independent pharmacists dispensed either active or placebo inhalers according to a computer generated randomisation list”; “The placebo inhalers were identical in appearance and contained only menthol”. Comment: Although states that it was double-blind does not clearly state who was blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	At 24-m follow-up 17% (34/200) were lost to follow-up in the intervention group and 28% (56/200) in the placebo group

Brockway 1977

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: health centre Recruitment: community newspapers and posters advertising a smoking clinic
Participants	N = 27 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 13/27 (48.1%) female; age range: 18 - 50 y; average cig/day: 22; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: no detail given (appears to be no treatment, with participants only contacted for follow-up)

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Brockway 1977 *(Continued)*

	Modality of support: n/a Overall contact time: none Number of sessions: none Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention: Group sessions which included gradual smoking reduction by individualised situational hierarchies. Each participant formulated an 8-item situation hierarchy based on baseline smoking data collected over a week. Situations which elicited the least desire to smoke were ranked first and the most difficult ranked eighth. Over a 4-week period participants eliminated smoking by 2 hierarchical items per week, proceeding from the least to the most difficult. Sessions also comprised alternate response training, behaviour rehearsal of verbal no-smoking requests, contingency contracting (the gradual return of a USD 10 deposit based on attendance and completion of assignments), in vivo practice of non-smoking in high anxiety situations, and supplementary printed information supplied by the American Lung Association Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 10 h 40 mins Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: saliva thiocyanate
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) reduction versus no treatment

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "...smokers were randomly assigned to..." Comment: no further information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Smoking cessation was validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	7/15 (47%) of the intervention group and 7/12 (58%) of the comparator group were lost to follow-up. Rates of dropout were therefore high overall

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Caldwell 2016

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: New Zealand Setting: University Recruitment: advertising through radio, newspaper, television, study website, primary care practice, and smoking cessation services
Participants	N = 502 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 254/502 (51%) female; average age: 45.1 y; average cig/day: 19; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.2 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were advised to reduce their smoking over 4 weeks before quitting completely, and used nicotine patches for 5 months after quit day. Participants were set a target quit date of 4 weeks after baseline, but could quit earlier if they desired Comparator: smoking reduction advice + placebo nicotine inhaler. Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: Placebo inhaler to use during 4-week reduction period and the subsequent 5 months (6 months total) and instructed "to use the inhaler when they had an urge to smoke, and to have as many puffs as required to satisfy their urge (maximum of 10 puffs)." Active nicotine patches also used for 5 months after quit day Quit date set?: yes Intervention: smoking reduction advice + active nicotine inhaler Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine inhaler to use during 4-week reduction period and the subsequent 5 months (6 months total) and instructed "to use the inhaler when they had an urge to smoke, and to have as many puffs as required to satisfy their urge (maximum of 10 puffs)." Nicotine patches also used for 5 months after quit day Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO < 10 ppm
Funding source	The Health Research Council of New Zealand (grant number 09/199)
Author conflicts of interest	None

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Caldwell 2016 *(Continued)*

Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) reduction method versus reduction method (complementary pharmacotherapy versus placebo)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "a sequential randomization list" was used
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "a sequential randomization list that was not visible to research staff or subjects. The database provided staff with a product code, which identified which inhaler to give to each subject. The product codes and inhalers for both treatment groups had the same appearance, both active and placebo inhalers were flavored with menthol, and both subjects and staff were masked to treatment assignment."
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “Eligible subjects were randomized to active or placebo inhaler in a 1:1 ratio by the trial database according to a sequential randomization list that was not visible to research staff or subjects. The database provided staff with a product code, which identified which inhaler to give to each subject. The product codes and inhalers for both treatment groups had the same appearance, both active and placebo inhalers were flavored with menthol, and both subjects and staff were masked to treatment assignment”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	88/246 (36%) in the intervention group and 102/256 (40%) in the comparator group were lost to follow-up. Loss to follow-up was less than 50% overall and similar between groups

Carpenter 2003

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: University Recruitment: print and radio advertising. All advertisements made reference to eventual quitting
Participants	N = 67 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 35/67 (46%) female; average age: 43 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 6 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Brief advice to quit was provided at the initial visit. This was modelled on 3 of the‘‘four Rs’’ of the 1996 Agency for Health Care Policy and Research guidelines. If participants set a quit date they were provided with a stop-smoking booklet Modality of support: face-to-face

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Carpenter 2003 *(Continued)*

	Overall contact time: 20 mins Number of sessions: 1 counselling session Pharmacotherapy: NRT was provided to those who set a quit date. Participants returned to the lab weekly to biochemically verify abstinence and obtain further medication Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Following a week of self-monitoring smoking patterns, participants began a reduction programme at the second session (week 0). The goal was 50% reduction (or more) in cigarettes/day over 4 weeks. At each of the following sessions progress was reviewed, there was discussion of anticipated problems or obstacles, and goals were set for subsequent weeks. Once participants reached the 50% goal, they were advised to maintain this level, at a minimum. To achieve reduction participants were allowed to choose between 2 strategies (hierarchical or scheduled reduction). Hierarchical reduction involved eliminating easier cigarettes first. During the first week of reduction, participants eliminated the 25% of cigarettes they thought easiest to do without, and then gradually increased reduction to 50% after 4 weeks. Scheduled reduction involved gradually increasing the ICI. Based on baseline smoking patterns, the counsellor calculated the average ICI by dividing the number of minutes the participant was awake per day by the number of cigarettes smoked. The counsellor then recalculated a minimum ICI, such that the number of cpd decreased by 25% and then by 50%. Brief advice to quit was given, depending on the participant's ability to reduce during the reduction period. This was modelled on 3 of the‘‘four Rs’’ of the 1996 Agency for Health Care Policy and Research guidelines. If participants set a quit date they were provided with a stop-smoking booklet. Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 1 h 40 mins Number of sessions: 5 counselling sessions Pharmacotherapy: "Participants who agreed to reduce chose between nicotine gum, patch and inhaler, or no medication. Switching type during the study was permitted, but combining NRT medications was not. Use began after the week 0 visit and could continue for the 6 months of the study". Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO (cut-off of 10 ppm)
Funding source	NIDA Grant (DA 11557), NIDA Training Grant (DA 07242), and NIDA Senior Scientist Award (DA 00450)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Abstinence biochemically validated

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Carpenter 2003 *(Continued)*

All outcomes		
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Loss to follow-up not reported at 6 months

Carpenter 2004

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unknown Recruitment: proactive telephone calls through a national marketing company. The company used a database incorporating known smokers
Participants	N = 616 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 431/616 (85%) female; average age: 39 y; average cig/day: 22; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.5 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: No treatment; all calls were for assessments only Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 7 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Comparator 2: Participants received counselling based on the 5 Rs of quitting: 1) relevance of smoking to the individual; 2) risks of continued smoking; 3) rewards of quitting; 4) roadblocks to success; 5) on a repeated basis, and were given brief advice to quit Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 45 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: either nicotine gum or patch were offered alongside the advice to quit (week 6 onward). Those who set a quit date could continue using NRT Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Participants received instruction on 2 behavioural reduction strategies: 1) hierarchical (selectively eliminating cigarettes throughout the day) or 2) scheduled reduction (increasing the time intervals between cigarettes). They could choose how much or little to reduce and a reduction goal was set for those who wanted to reduce. At week 6 brief advice to quit was provided Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 45 mins

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Carpenter 2004 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: either nicotine gum or patch were offered alongside reduction (weeks 0 - 6). Participants could continue use from the brief advice to quit (week 6) if they set a quit date Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse grant (DA 11557); National Institute on Drug Abuse grant (DA 07242) to Matthew J. Carpenter; National Institute on Drug Abuse Senior Scientist Award (DA 00450) to John R. Hughes
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment; 2) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information given
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information given
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No biochemical verification and the amount of contact between arms differed
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported

Chan 2011

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: China Setting: unclear Recruitment: local media advertisements and contact with previous cohorts of smokers who had had cessation counselling but failed to quit
Participants	N = 1154 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 208/1154 (18%) female; average age: 42 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.2 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported

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Chan 2011 *(Continued)*

Interventions	Comparator 1: Simple cessation advice: self-help quitting pamphlet, plus 10 mins of simple advice on the health hazards of smoking and the importance of smoking cessation Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 10 mins Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 1: Smoking reduction and cessation counselling: individual counselling in smoking reduction, plus a self-help quitting pamphlet. "Specific SR counselling emphasized achieving the ultimate goal of complete cessation by focusing on the importance of SR before quitting, how reduction is useful and effective when quitting is difficult, and on how to reduce". Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 30 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: 8-week supply of either nicotine gum or patches starting at baseline Quit date set?: no Intervention 2: Smoking reduction and cessation counselling + NRT adherence counselling: individual counselling in smoking reduction and adherence to NRT, plus a self-help quitting pamphlet. "Specific SR counselling emphasized achieving the ultimate goal of complete cessation by focusing on the importance of SR before quitting, how reduction is useful and effective when quitting is difficult, and on how to reduce". Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 30 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: 8-week supply of either nicotine gum or patches starting at baseline Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: urinary cotinine (< 115 ng/ml) and exhaled CO (< 9 ppm)
Funding source	Health and Health Services Research Fund, Hong Kong SAR (Project no. 01030611). Nicotine patches/gum provided free of charge by Pfizer (later named McNeil AB)
Author conflicts of interest	"None of the authors have any connections to the tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceutical, gaming industries, or anyone substantially funded by one of these organizations"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (complementary NRT adherence counselling)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

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Chan 2011 *(Continued)*

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The random numbers for group assignment were generated by the research assistant (not the counsellors) of the project using a personal computer before subject recruitment"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was performed by opening of a serially labelled, opaque and sealed envelope with a card inside indicating the randomly allocated group by a trained smoking cessation counsellor"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	52/479 (11%) in reduction + adherence group, 44/449 (10%) in reduction group, and 10/226 (4%) in simple cessation group were lost to follow-up. Attrition rates were low and similar across groups

Cinciripini 1995

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear Recruitment: from the community; no further detail given
Participants	N = 128 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 74/128 (58%) female; average age: 45 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.1 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received a cognitive behavioural counselling intervention in weeks 2 - 5 on adherence, physiological and psychological effects of nicotine, deep-breathing exercises, and acquiring behaviours incompatible with smoking, such as reviewing reasons for quitting list, repeating certain coping phrases or learning to change environment in response to urges. Participants were supported to quit in week 5. Relapse prevention counselling took place weeks 5 - 9, emphasising maintenance for those who quit previously and cessation for those who did not Comparator 1: Scheduled non-reduction: participants were told to smoke at specific times allowing for no adjustment to interval or cigarette consumption between weeks 2 and 5 Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 2 h Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Non-scheduled non-reduction: participants continued to smoke as usual before attempting to quit at week 5 Modality of support: face-to-face

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Cinciripini 1995 *(Continued)*

	Overall contact time: 2 h Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: Scheduled reduction: instructed to smoke only at specific times between weeks 2 and 5, with the ICI progressively lengthened. Smoking was to take place only in the first 5 minutes of the ICI; any missed cigarettes could not be accumulated for later use. In weeks 2 and 3 ICIs were set by dividing ⅔ and ⅓ (respectively) of a participant's average baseline of 24 cpd over 16 h. In week 4 consumption reduced by ⅓ of the rate for week 2 every day, until consumption reached 2 - 4 cpd. Duration of the reduction period was 3 weeks Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 2 h Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: Non-scheduled reduction: participants gradually reduced cpd using the same quota as for scheduled reduced, but ICIs were not provided and participants could choose when they smoked the cigarettes. Duration of the reduction period was 3 weeks Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 2 h Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence (allowing up to 5 lapses between study assessments) Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: cotinine (< 14 ng/ml)
Funding source	The National Institute of Drug Abuse: grants DHHS DA-04520 and DHHS DA-02507
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (scheduled versus non-scheduled)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided

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Cinciripini 1995 *(Continued)*

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported

Cinciripini 2006

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: from the community, no further detail given
Participants	N = "Over 700" Specialist population?: not reported Participant characteristics: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: Usual care control: participants were instructed to quit smoking within a few days of study entry and begin using the nicotine patch on their quit day. They were provided with no instructions to reduce Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches from quit day Quit date set?: unclear Intervention 1: Scheduled smoking: participants' smoking was scheduled using a handheld computer, which signalled smoking at progressively increasing ICIs. Participants were instructed to begin using nicotine patches on their quit day Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches from quit day Quit date set?: unclear Intervention 2: Scheduled smoking + concurrent nicotine patches: participants' smoking was scheduled using a handheld computer, which signalled smoking at progressively increasing ICIs. Participants were instructed to use nicotine patches during the reduction period, continuing after their quit day Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear

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Cinciripini 2006 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches during reduction and after quit day Quit date set?: unclear
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: not reported Longest follow-up: unclear. "long-term follow-up" was carried out, but we do not have access to the data Biochemical validation: not reported
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (pre-quit nicotine patch) This study has only been published as an abstract and therefore limited information is available. Through previous contact with the author in 2010 we learnt that the long-term abstinence rates were being analysed at that time. However, we are not aware that these have been published since, and recent contact with the author was unsuccessful.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Unclear whether abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Attrition not reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Long-term abstinence was measured but has not been reported. Insufficient information to judge whether this is as a result of selective reporting

Cook 2016

Methods	Study design: factorial RCT (4 factors, 16 trial arms) Location: USA Setting: primary care clinics Recruitment: participants were invited during primary care clinic visits to participate in a research programme to help them to reduce their smoking. Those interested were referred electronically to the research office

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Cook 2016 *(Continued)*

Participants	N = 517 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 328/517 (63.4%) female; average age: 47 y; average cig/day: 18; nicotine dependence: FTND 4.8 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants could elect to receive cessation-phase treatment, which consisted of 8 weeks of nicotine patch and gum treatment and 2 brief phone counselling sessions at any point throughout the treatments described below Intervention factors: 1. Motivational interviewing (MI): initial 20-min in-person counselling session followed by 3 bi-weekly, 10-min counselling calls over the 6-week intervention period. Based on the principles developed by Miller & Rollnick, the counselling sessions included motivation-building exercises to reinforce intrinsic motivation and to help participants overcome ambivalence about quitting. Case managers engaged participants in a series of motivation-building exercises such as reviewing feelings and thoughts about the pros and cons of quitting and smoking, reinforcing the positives of quitting, helping to dispel myths and concerns about the negatives of quitting, and posing questions about the "good" aspects of smoking. 2. Behavioural smoking reduction counselling: Initial 20-min in-person counselling session followed by 6 weekly 10-min counselling calls. During these sessions, participants set smoking reduction goals and developed reduction strategies (e.g. delaying smoking, eliminating smoking in specific situations). Participants were also instructed to record daily smoking, which case managers used to identify successes and challenges 3. Nicotine gum: participants were instructed to use 2 mg gum for the 6-week intervention period (≥ 9 per day, 1 piece per 1 – 2 h) in place of smoking 4. Nicotine patch: participants were instructed to use 14 mg patches daily for the 6-week intervention period Where all intervention factors were OFF this resulted in a 'no treatment' condition Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 50 mins for MI / 1 h 20 mins for reduction Number of sessions: 4 MI sessions / 7 reduction sessions Pharmacotherapy: as described above. The nicotine gum and nicotine patch factor provided NRT over a 6-week period and if participants elected to enter the cessation phase at any point they were provided with 8 weeks of gum and patch treatment Quit date set?: no, all participants could elect to enter the cessation phase whenever they wanted during the treatment
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	The National Cancer Institute (grants 9P50CA143188 and 1K05CA139871). Work was carried out in part while TRS was a Primary Care Research Fellow supported by a National Research Service Award (T32HP10010) from the Health Resources and Services Administration. WYL was also supported by the NSF (grant DMS-1305725). LMC was also supported by the NIH (grants P50DA10075 and R01DK097364). JWC was also supported by a Merit Review Award (101CX00056) from the US Department of Veterans Affairs.

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Cook 2016 *(Continued)*

Author conflicts of interest	"The authors have received no direct or indirect funding from, nor do they have a connection with, the tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceutical or gaming industries or anybody funded substantially by one of these organizations. W.-Y.L. is supported partially by a grant from Eli Lilly and Company for research that is unrelated to smoking or tobacco dependence treatment."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment; 2) Reduction versus abrupt; 3) Reduction method versus reduction method (varying by use and type of pharmacotherapy) In line with guidance in the *Cochrane Handbook* we looked for potential interactions between the factors in this factorial trial. An interaction between the MI and nicotine gum factor is reported by the authors. Rather than exclude data from this trial from analyses, which we believe would introduce bias, we account for the risk of bias potentially introduced by this interaction in our 'Risk of bias' assessment below and carried out sensitivity analyses removing it from analyses alongside other studies judged to be at high risk of bias. For the reduction versus no treatment analyses we compared all the study arms including the reduction intervention with the 1 study arm that received no smoking cessation treatment (no reduction, MI or NRT). For the analysis comparing reduction to abrupt quitting we compare any study arms receiving reduction alone or alongside any other study components (MI and/or NRT) with any study arms that did not receive the reduction component, but received another form of cessation support.This study is also included in the analysis comparing reduction treatment + pharmacotherapy with reduction treatment alone - all study arms that provide reduction advice alongside either patch, gum or a combination of the 2 are compared with all study arms that provide reduction advice without any pharmacotherapy. Where relevant we have ensured that study arms that received MI and nicotine gum in combination have been entered into analyses separately, to study arms that did not receive the combination of MI and nicotine gum.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Participants were randomised to treatment conditions using stratified permuted, computer-generated block randomisation; stratified by gender and clinic with a fixed block size of 16 based on the 16 unique possible combinations of intervention components (in random order within each block)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Participants were randomised to treatment conditions using stratified permuted, computer-generated block randomisation; stratified by gender and clinic with a fixed block size of 16 based on the 16 unique possible combinations of intervention components (in random order within each block)
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: “This 2x2x2x2 factorial experiment had four factors each comprising an active (ON) condition and control (OFF) condition: 1) Nicotine Patch; 2) Nicotine Gum; 3) MI; and 4) BR Counseling, yielding 16 unique experimental conditions”. Comment: Placebo was not used for the OFF nicotine patch or nicotine gum factor
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Self-report (no biochemical validation). The lack of MI meant that participants had less face-to-face contact and less intensive support in some of the comparison trial arms
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	There were no significant differences in missing data across the contrasting levels of each intervention factor. 17% (45/260) in the behavioural reduction counselling ON group, and 15% (38/257) in the behavioural reduction counselling OFF group were lost to follow-up

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Cook 2016 *(Continued)*

Other bias	High risk	This is a factorial trial and we found an interaction between the MI and nicotine gum factors. This was not an a priori-hypothesised interaction, and challenges the assumption that the factors studied were independent.

Cummings 1988

Methods	Study design: factorial RCT (2x2) Location: USA Setting: n/a (remote intervention) Recruitment: callers to hotline telephone number, advertised through direct mailings, posters and brochures, radio talk shows, radio ads, newspaper articles and ads, and television announcements. Advert read 'If you want to quit smoking, we can help'
Participants	N = 1895 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 1232/1895 (15%) female; average age: 42 y; average cig/day: 28; nicotine dependence (average years smoked): 24 y Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received the following interventions in the form of self-help booklets sent through the post Comparator 1: Control booklet (not eligible as not a quitting intervention, but can not be classed as no smoking cessation treatment): provided information on the health hazards of smoking and the nature of tobacco addiction, but did not give specific advice on how to stop smoking (15 pages) Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear whether booklet indicated when to quit Comparator 2: Cold-turkey: high structure: booklet (45 - 58 pages) instructed participants to quit abruptly. Day-by-day format. Participants were instructed to read the booklet every day and to carry out the activities given for each day of the plan Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear whether booklet indicated when to quit Comparator 3: Cold-turkey: low structure: booklet (45 - 58 pages) instructed participants to quit abruptly. The same advice was provided as in the high-structure group, i.e. tips in the same sequence; however, this was not in a structured form, and participants were instructed to examine the menu of information and to select those exercises they felt would be helpful rather than working through them systematically

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Cummings 1988 *(Continued)*

	Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear whether booklet indicated when to quit Intervention 1: Gradual - high structure: booklet (45 - 58 pages) instructed smokers to gradually reduce the number of cigarettes smoked over a brief period before quitting altogether. Participants were given a number of suggestions of how to reduce, such as setting daily goals, switching brands, changing habits, and delaying the first cigarette of the day. Participants were instructed to read the booklet every day and to carry out the activities given for each day of the plan Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear whether booklet indicated when to quit Intervention 2: Gradual - low structure: booklets (45 - 58 pages) instructed smokers to gradually reduce the number of cigarettes smoked over a brief period before quitting altogether. Participants were given a number of suggestions on how to reduce, such as setting daily goals, switching brands, changing habits, and delaying the first cigarette of the day. The same advice was given as tips in the same sequence as in the high-structure booklet, but not in a structured form. Participants were instructed to examine the menu of information and to select those exercises they felt would be helpful rather than working through them systematically Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear whether booklet indicated when to quit
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	The National Cancer Institute (CA36265)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: (excluding control booklet study arm) 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (structured versus unstructured) Factorial RCT, but no interaction detected between factors

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

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Cummings 1988 *(Continued)*

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomization was done from a pre-randomized list so subjects were randomized as they called into the study and were defined as eligible" (email communication).
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Self-help intervention, involving minimal contact with investigators/enrolling clinicians
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No biochemical verification; however, there was no contact with researchers and the relevant study groups (excluding control booklet study arm) did not differ in intensity
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	19.1% of total randomised lost to follow-up; reported not to vary by arm. However, 18 additional participants are missing from the report results table. These participants are included in the current analyses and treated as non-abstainers, but their allocation to treatment arms is unknown

Curry 1988

Methods	Study design: factorial RCT (2x2) Location: USA Setting: community Recruitment: radio announcements and newspaper advertisement
Participants	N = 139 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 71/139 (51%) female; average age: 40.6 y; average cig/day: 28; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: relapse prevention (abrupt); group-based: participants were advised to quit abruptly in the third group session. Participants were encouraged instead to think of quitting as a gradual skills-acquisition process in which the most difficult task is staying off cigarettes rather than initially quitting Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 16 h Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: relapse prevention (abrupt); self-help: participants were advised to quit abruptly. Participants were encouraged instead to think of quitting as a gradual skills-acquisition process in which the most difficult task is staying off cigarettes rather than initially quitting.The self-help group received 8 units of materials (work books with written exercises) in total Modality of support: self-help booklets Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a

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Curry 1988 *(Continued)*

	Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: absolute abstinence (reduction); group-based: focused on the gradual acquisition of coping skills in face-to- face group sessions. Smoking cessation was defined as a gradual process of withdrawal from nicotine. Absolute abstinence was enforced with a contingency contract, where participants sent a cheque for USD 15 to a person or organisation that they disliked if they were not successful Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 16 h Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: absolute abstinence (reduction); self-help: focused on the gradual acquisition of coping skills. Smoking cessation was defined as a gradual process of withdrawal from nicotine. Absolute abstinence was enforced with a contingency contract, where participants sent a cheque for USD 15 to a person or organisation that they disliked if they were not successful. The self-help group received 8t units of materials (work books with written exercises) in total Modality of support: self-help booklets Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: repeated point prevalence: abstinent from at least month 9 to month 12 Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: salivary thiocyanate
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse (R01 DAO 2572)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (modality) Factorial RCT, but no interaction detected between factors

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “Within each stratum (availability for day or evening meetings) a total of 24 participants were picked randomly and grouped into pairs of 12.” Quote: “Random numbers table” Quote: “A coin toss determined assignment to RP or AA With persons participating together one person was randomised and the other person non ran-

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Curry 1988 *(Continued)*

		domly assigned to the same to the same program but not necessarily to the same format."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	83% of overall participants provided data on smoking through to the 12-m follow-up - not reported clearly by group. Quote: "Overall, significantly fewer participants assigned to the self-help format began treatment (group = 87.5%, self-help = 59.3%)"; Quote: "Similarly, more participants who began treatment in the group format tended to complete treatment (group = 76.2%, self-help = 59.3%)"; Quote: "There were no significant differences in participation rates between the RP and AA program types in either the group or self-help format"

Dooley 1992

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Australia Setting: unclear Recruitment: through mass media announcements
Participants	N = 92 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 43/92 (47%) female; average age: 38.5 y; average cig/day: 26; nicotine dependence: FTND 7.3 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: Nicotine fading + relapse prevention training: participants were advised to switch brands at the end of weeks 1, 2, and 3 to brands with lower nicotine content to effect reductions of 30%, 60% and 90% from baseline respectively. Participants were instructed to smoke as they normally would. Participants also received counselling focused on preparing to stop smoking and then maintaining abstinence Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Minimal contact control (not eligible for inclusion): participants were given a package of publicly-available written materials on smoking hazards and ways to quit. Baseline cigarette tally was reported back to investigators by mail. No contact was made with participants during the time the oth-

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Dooley 1992 *(Continued)*

	er groups were receiving treatment. After the 3-month follow-up participants were offered a choice of either of the active treatment strategies Modality of support: written materials Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear Intervention: Nicotine gum + relapse prevention training: participants used nicotine gum (2 mg), supplied free of charge, as needed. For the first 3 weeks, participants were instructed to use the gum whenever they felt the urge to smoke and encouraged to reduce the number of cigarettes smoked. At the end of the last treatment session, they were advised to slowly fade out gum use. Free gum was supplied up to 3 months post-treatment upon request. Participants also received counselling focused on preparing to stop smoking and then maintaining abstinence Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine gum (2 mg) for approximately 4 months Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m (minimal contact group only followed up to 3 m) Biochemical validation: saliva thiocyanate (concentration of ≤ 85 pg/d were classified as abstinent)
Funding source	The Behaviour Research and Therapy Centre, University of Queensland (Grant 85002). "Nicotine gum was supplied by the Glaxo Corporation"
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: compares behavioural reduction to nicotine fading. This is not included in the MA of reduction versus abrupt but is summarised separately. The minimal contact group was not followed up to 12 m like the other groups so this is not eligible for the review or data analysis

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Subjects were assigned to one of three treatment groups using a weighted random assignment procedure". Comment: No further information reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Subjects were assigned to one of three treatment groups using a weighted random assignment procedure". Comment: No further information reported.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified

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Dooley 1992 *(Continued)*
All outcomes

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	26/38 (32%) of the nicotine gum and 15/17 (12%) of the minimal contact group did not complete treatment, meaning there was differential dropout between groups

Ebbert 2015

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, UK, USA Setting: clinical trial centres, academic centres and outpatient clinics Recruitment: "through advertising"
Participants	N = 1510 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 659/1510 (44%) female; average age: 44.6 y; average cig/day: 21; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.6 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received a self-help smoking cessation booklet and were asked to reduce baseline smoking rate by ≥ 50% by week 4 with further reduction to 75% from baseline by week 8 with the goal of quitting by week 12. Participants could reduce their smoking faster and could make a quit attempt prior to week 12 if desired. Advice on reduction techniques was provided, such as systematically increasing the amount of time between cigarettes and rank-ordering cigarettes from easiest to hardest to give up, and giving up the easiest to the hardest. Participants who had not reduced or made a quit attempt by week 12 were encouraged to continue medications and visits and make quit attempts, and participants who relapsed after week 12 were encouraged to make new quit attempts Comparator: Placebo Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: up to 4 h 40 mins Number of sessions: 28 (18 face-to-face, 10 phone calls) Pharmacotherapy: placebo varenicline (24 weeks: 0.5 mg once daily for 3 days, increasing to 0.5 mg twice daily for days 4 to 7, and then to the maintenance dose of 1 mg twice daily) Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Varenicline Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time:up to 4 h 40 mins Number of sessions: 28 (18 face-to-face, 10 phone calls) Pharmacotherapy: varenicline (24 weeks: 0.5 mg once daily for 3 days, increasing to 0.5 mg twice daily for days 4 to 7, and then to the maintenance dose of 1 mg twice daily) Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged (abstinent for last 10 weeks)

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Ebbert 2015 *(Continued)*

	Longest follow-up: 1 year Biochemical validation: exhaled CO (≤ 10 ppm at each visit)
Funding source	Pfizer Inc
Author conflicts of interest	"Dr. Ebbert reports grants from Pfizer, Orexigen and JHP Pharmaceuticals and personal fees from GlaxoSmithKline during the conduct of the study. Dr. Hughes reports personal fees from Alere/Free and Clear, Equinox, GlaxoSmithKline, Healthwise, Pfizer, Embera, Selecta, DLA Piper, Dorrffermeyer, Nicoventures, Pro Ed, Publicis, Cicatelli, and non-financial support from Swedish Match, outside the submitted work. Dr. West reports grants, personal fees and non-financial support from Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, and Johnson & Johnson outside the submitted work. Dr. Rennard reports personal fees from Almirall, Novartis, Nycomed, Pfizer, A2B Bio, Dalichi Sankyo, APT Pharma/Britnall, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, Decision Resource, Dunn Group, Easton Associates, Gerson, GlaxoSmithKline, Roche, Theravance, Almirall, CSL Behring, MedImmune, Novartis, Pearl, Takeda, Forest, CME Incite, Novis, PriMed, Takeda, grants from AstraZeneca, Novartis, Otsuka, Boehringer Ingelheim, GlaxoSmithKline, and Johnson & Johnson, outside the submitted work. Dr. Russ, Dr. McRae, Ms. Treadow, Dr. Yu, Dr. Dutro, and Dr. Park are employees and stock holders of Pfizer Inc."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus reduction (pharmacological support)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "computer-generated block randomization schedule within site"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Investigators obtained participant identification numbers and treatment group assignments through a web-based or telephone call-in drug management system. Participants, investigators, and research personnel were blinded to randomization until after the database was locked"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “Randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled, multinational clinical trial”; “Participants, investigators, and research personnel were blinded to randomization until after the database was locked”; “Participants started with a recommended varenicline (or matching placebo) dosage of 0.5 mg once daily for 3 days, increasing to 0.5 mg twice daily for days 4 to 7, and then to the maintenance dose of 1 mg twice daily”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	201/760 (26.5%) in the intervention group and 234/750 (31.2%) in the control group were lost to follow-up. Attrition rates were under 50% and similar between groups

Etter 2002

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Switzerland Setting: remote (mailings)

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Etter 2002 *(Continued)*

	Recruitment: physicians were invited to enrol their patients in the study; advertisements were placed in newspapers; a mail invitation was sent to a random sample of adult residents
Participants	N = 923 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 477/923 (52%) female; average age: 42.6 y; average cig/day: 30; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.1 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received an information booklet covering reasons to reduce cigarette consumption, advice on how to reduce and addresses of smoking cessation clinics. Comparator 1: Information booklet only: information booklet described above with no pharmacotherapy Modality of support: mailed self-help. "The investigators had no in-person contact with participants and only minimal (reactive) telephone contact" Overall contact time:n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Comparator 2: Placebo nicotine replacement group: information booklet plus NRT. Modality of support: mailed self-help. "The investigators had no in-person contact with participants and only minimal (reactive) telephone contact" Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: placebo NRT: participants could choose between placebo patch (contains 25 mg and delivers 15 mg nicotine over 16 hours), placebo gum (contains 4 mg and delivers 2 mg nicotine), and placebo inhaler (a plug contains 10 mg and delivers 5 mg nicotine), or a combination of these Quit date set?: no Intervention: Nicotine replacement: information booklet plus NRT. Participants could choose between nicotine patch (contains 25 mg and delivers 15 mg nicotine over 16 hours), nicotine gum (contains 4 mg and delivers 2 mg nicotine), and nicotine inhaler (a plug contains 10 mg and delivers 5 mg nicotine), or a combination of these Modality of support: mailed self-help. "The investigators had no in-person contact with participants and only minimal (reactive) telephone contact" Overall contact time:n/a Number of sessions:n/a Pharmacotherapy: participants could choose between nicotine patch (contains 25 mg and delivers 15 mg nicotine over 16 hours), nicotine gum (contains 4 mg and delivers 2 mg nicotine), and nicotine inhaler (a plug contains 10 mg and delivers 5 mg nicotine), or a combination of these Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 1 m point prevalence Longest follow-up: 5 years

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Etter 2002 *(Continued)*

	Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	Swiss National Science Foundation to JFE (3233-054994.98 and 3200- 055141.98); Swiss Federal Office of Public Health. Nicotine and placebo products were provided by Pharmacia.
Author conflicts of interest	JFE and JPZ received reimbursement from Pharmacia for attending international conferences. JFE was paid by Novartis for lectures. The Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of Geneva received financial support from Novartis to develop an education programme for users of nicotinell products. JPZ received research funds from Pharmacia
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacological support)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was based on a computer-generated list of random numbers"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	How the sequence was concealed is not reported. It appears that investigators knew what they were sending to participants but there was minimal contact with participants. However, it is unclear how much information investigators had about participants
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: “Nicotine and placebo products were sent to participants in unbranded packaging, similar in the two groups, labeled nicotine or placebo.” Participants were not aware of the nature of the products they received. However, "The investigators were aware of the nature of products mailed to participants” Therefore, investigators were not blinded to intervention
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was not biochemically confirmed, but contact was matched between groups
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	100/265 (38%) in NRT group, 135/269 (50%) in placebo group and 175/389 (45%) in no-pharmacotherapy group were lost to follow-up at 5 years. Therefore loss to follow-up was not more than 50% overall and comparable between groups

Etter 2009

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Switzerland Setting: remote (mailings) Recruitment: advertisements on a smoking cessation website, in newspapers and through physicians in private practice
Participants	N = 314 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 130/314 (41.3%) female; average age: 43.1 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.5

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Etter 2009 *(Continued)*

	Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Usual care (abrupt quitting): participants were instructed to quit abruptly on a target quit date, which was set for roughly 2 months after baseline questionnaire was completed Modality of support: mail Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: 4 mg nicotine gum for 8 weeks after the target quit date Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Precessation treatment (reduction): participants received a recommendation to decrease their cigarette consumption by half before quitting. Reduction took place over 4 weeks. No particular reduction method was specified Modality of support: mail Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: 4 mg nicotine gum for 4 weeks before and 8 weeks after target quit date Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 1 m point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: saliva cotinine and exhaled CO
Funding source	Swiss National Science Foundation (3200-067835). Nicotine gum was provided at no charge by Pfizer
Author conflicts of interest	The Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of Geneva have received funding from Novartis and Pfizer (both producers of nicotine products) to develop Internet-based smoking cessation programmes for smokers (under the supervision of Dr Etter). Drs Etter and Cornuz have acted as advisers to Pfizer, a manufacturer of smoking cessation medications
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	List of random numbers generated by a computer
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	List of random numbers generated by a computer; a therapist was not involved in delivering the intervention
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	12 m survey completed by 89.0% of precessation and 87.5% of usual care group. Loss to follow-up low and similar across groups

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Farley 2017

Methods	Study design: factorial RCT (2x2) Location: UK Setting: community pharmacies Recruitment: pharmacies recruited from areas of high smoking prevalence and pharmacists asked to recruit participants opportunistically as well as receiving referrals from general medical practitioners
Participants	N = 68 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 34/68 (50%) female; average age: 43.8 y; average cig/day: 19; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.8 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were asked to reduce their daily cigarette consumption by ≥ 50% but they could transfer to a smoking cessation programme at any point during reduction if they wanted to quit Comparator 1: Short smoking reduction + in-person behavioural support: participants were asked to try to reduce cigarette consumption by ¼ (week 1), then by ½ (week 2), then ¾ (week 3), to achieve abstinence in week 4. Pharmacists explained the rationale for the programme by suggesting that learning a new pattern of smoking would prevent consumption increasing again by disrupting learned associations between cues and smoking behaviour. They encouraged participants to use NRT and choose 1of 3 methods of reduction, called the "timer method", "smoke-free periods", or "unstructured". In the timer method, participants used a timer, such as a mobile phone, to signal when they could smoke and agreed to smoke only when the timer indicated it was appropriate to do so. This time lengthened on each occasion a person wanted to reduce. The smoke-free periods method divided the day into hours and participants progressively eliminated hours, agreeing not to smoke in the hours participants designated smoke-free. In the unstructured method participants were free to smoke when they liked but to set aside each day's cigarette ration in a pack. Pharmacists were encouraged to use either of the structured methods in preference, because there is evidence that they are more effective. Pharmacists enquired about participant's willingness to quit smoking at each visit and transferred a person ready to do so to a standard smoking cessation programme Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 1 h 20 mins Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patch and a short-acting form of NRT (2 mg gum, 2 mg sublingual tablets, 2 mg lozenge, inhalator or nasal spray). Participants were advised to continue using NRT for 9 m, regardless of intention to reduce or stop, or failure to reduce or stop smoking, unless they had successfully quit Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Short smoking reduction + self-help booklet: pharmacists handed out written booklets detailing the same smoking reduction methods as described during the short reduction + behavioural support group (detailed above). They were asked to do this without any further advice or interaction. The booklet prompted participants to quit at regular intervals Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a

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Farley 2017 *(Continued)*

	Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patch and a short-acting form of NRT (2 mg gum, 2 mg sublingual tablets, 2 mg lozenge, inhalator or nasal spray). Participants were advised to continue using NRT for 9 m, regardless of intention to reduce or stop, or failure to reduce or stop smoking, unless they had successfully quit. Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: Longer smoking reduction + in-person behavioural support: participants were asked to try to reduce smoking consumption by a ¼, then by ½, then ¾ to achieve abstinence in 16 weeks. Pharmacists explained the rationale for the programme by suggesting that learning a new pattern of smoking would prevent consumption increasing again by disrupting learned associations between cues and smoking behaviour. They encouraged participants to use NRT and choose 1 of 3 methods of reduction, called the "timer method", "smoke-free periods", or "unstructured". In the timer method, participants used a timer, such as a mobile phone, to signal when they could smoke and agreed to smoke only when the timer indicated it was appropriate to do so. This time lengthened on each occasion a person wanted to reduce. The smoke-free periods method divided the day into hours and participants progressively eliminated hours, agreeing not to smoke in the hours participants designated smoke-free. In the unstructured method participants were free to smoke when they liked but to set aside each day's cigarette ration in a pack. Pharmacists were encouraged to use either of the structured methods in preference because there is evidence that they are more effective. Pharmacists enquired about participant's willingness to quit smoking at each visit and transferred a person ready to do so to a standard smoking cessation programme Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 1 h 20 mins Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patch and a short-acting form of NRT: (2mg gum, 2mg sublingual tablets, 2mg lozenge, inhalator or nasal spray). Participants were advised to continue using NRT for 9 m, regardless of intention to reduce or stop, or failure to reduce or stop smoking, unless they had successfully quit. Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: Longer smoking reduction + self-help booklet: pharmacists handed out written booklets detailing the same smoking reduction methods as described during the longer reduction + behavioural support group (detailed above). They were asked to do this without any further advice or interaction. The booklet prompted participants to quit at regular intervals Modality of support: self-help booklet Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patch and a short-acting form of NRT (2 mg gum, 2 mg sublingual tablets, 2 mg lozenge, inhalator or nasal spray). Participants were advised to continue using NRT for 9 m, regardless of intention to reduce or stop, or failure to reduce or stop smoking, unless they had successfully quit Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence (abstinence or up to 5 cigarettes smoked only, from day 15 after quit day onwards) Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO concentration < 10 ppm
Funding source	National Prevention Research Initiative of the UK, administered by the MRC - funding partners are Alzheimer's Research UK, Alzheimer's Society, Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK, Chief Scientist Office, Scottish Government Health Di-

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Farley 2017 *(Continued)*

	rectorate, Department of Health, Diabetes UK, Economic and Social Research Council, Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, Health and Social Care Research Division, Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland, Medical Research Council, Stroke Association, Wellcome Trust, Welsh Government, and the World Cancer Research Fund
Author conflicts of interest	"The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (self help/behavioural support; shorter/longer) Factorial RCT, but no interaction detected between arms

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The research team generated the randomisation sequence using a computer algorithm at www.randomization.com"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "the allocations were given to pharmacists in numbered, sealed envelopes" Comment: These envelopes were opaque
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	14/19 (74%) in the behavioural shorter-reduction group, 14/17 (82%) in the behavioural longer-reduction group, 13/15 (87%) in the self-help shorter-reduction group, and 13/17 (77%) in the self-help longer-reduction group were lost to follow-up. Attrition rates were high in all groups

Flaxman 1978

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: community smoking cessation clinics Recruitment: public service announcements by a stop-smoking clinic on television, radio and in newspapers
Participants	N = 64 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 32/64 (50%) female; average age: not reported; average cig/day: 26; nicotine dependence: mean years smoked = 20.3 y Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Pre-quit participants met with the experimenter twice a week for ½-h sessions (except in the immediate quit condition). Self-control techniques presented to all participants included: the use of stimulus change and the introduction of novel stimuli into daily activities, a ½-h tape of muscle relaxation, thought-stopping activities, worry beads, a new hobby, public commitment procedure, writing letters, self-reinforcement and empathic rehearsal of reasons to give up. The number of post-quit sessions were dependent on the participants' progress

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Flaxman 1978 *(Continued)*

	Comparator 1: Immediate quit: participants were scheduled to quit smoking and begin aversive conditioning or attention control sessions the next day Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: approx. 3 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Target date: a date approximately 2 weeks from the 1st session was selected for abrupt quitting Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 3 h Number of sessions: approx. 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: Gradual: Gutmann & Marston's stimulus hierarchy technique; situations leading to smoking were categorised and rank ordered according to anticipated difficulty of not smoking in each. Participants were instructed to give up in the easiest situation first, progressing to the hardest, adding 1 situation every 3 days Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 3 h Number of sessions: approx. 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 2: Partially gradual: same as 'gradual' group above, but participants quit abruptly when their smoking rates dropped to half of baseline Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 4 h Number of sessions: approx. 8 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: unclear Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: no
Funding source	Mental Health Grant No. MH20751
Author conflicts of interest	not reported

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Flaxman 1978 *(Continued)*

Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (gradual/partially gradual)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Abstinence was not biochemically validated and there was difference in contact time between some of the groups
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Follow-up data were obtained from all subjects"

Garcia 2000

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Spain Setting: community Recruitment: press and radio advertisements
Participants	N = 162 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 84/162 (52%) female; average age: 32.2 y; average cig/day: 26; nicotine dependence: FTND 7.2 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants except those in the 2 comparator arms received the following multicomponent intervention: (a) a motivational contract - a refundable guarantee was deposited at the beginning of treatment; (b) self-monitoring of smoking behaviour was performed before and during treatment; (c) information on smoking was provided; (d) stimulus control was implemented. Participants had to follow some rules to reduce cigarette consumption (not smoking the final third of the cigarette, not accepting cigarettes offered by other people, taking fewer drags on each cigarette, not smoking during a progressive number of situations); (e) nicotine fading and cigarette fading; (f) physiological feedback (expired CO); (g) strategies to prevent relapse and progressive self-control of smoking behaviour were emphasised as being essential for final success in giving up smoking. All participants were asked to abstain from smoking 24 hours before the last treatment day, although they could try to stop before if they wished to. Comparator: no treatment (not eligible for analyses as this group was not randomised): participants attended an information session but did not receive any treatment sessions Modality of support: n/a Overall contact time: n/a

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Garcia 2000 *(Continued)*

Number of sessions: n/a

Pharmacotherapy: none

Quit date set?: n/a

Intervention 1: 10-session multicomponent package: participants received the multicomponent programme above. The intervention was delivered over 10 group sessions - 2 a week for 5 weeks

Modality of support: face-to-face

Overall contact time: 10 h

Number of sessions: 10

Pharmacotherapy: no

Quit date set?: yes

Intervention 2: 5-session multicomponent package: participants received the multicomponent programme above. The intervention was delivered over 5 group sessions - 1 a week for 5 weeks

Modality of support: face-to-face

Overall contact time: 5 h

Number of sessions: 5

Pharmacotherapy: none

Quit date set?: yes

Intervention 3: 5-session multicomponent package + a 125-page self-help manual: multicomponent package as above provided over 5 group sessions (1 a week for 5 weeks). The self-help manual consisted of nicotine fading and some behavioural techniques. Participants were asked to read and complete 1 of the 5 units in the manual corresponding to a certain session before that particular session took place. The manual aimed to lead to complete cessation in the 4th week of the 5-week programme, with option to quit sooner if they wanted to. It had 5 units, including exercises such as listing reasons for not smoking and for smoking

Modality of support: face-to-face + self-help manual

Overall contact time: 5 h

Number of sessions: 5

Pharmacotherapy: none

Quit date set?: yes

Intervention 4: self-help manual only: a 125-page self-help manual. The manual was designed to lead to complete cessation in the 4th week of the 5-week programme, with an option to quit sooner. The manual was made up of 5 units. Each unit was designed to correspond with 1 of the 5 treatment weeks in the above multicomponent programme. The techniques in Ihe manual were the same as the techniques in the multicomponent programme and included specific exercises

Modality of support: self-help manual

Overall contact time: n/a

Number of sessions: n/a

Pharmacotherapy: none

Quit date set?: yes

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Garcia 2000 *(Continued)*

Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: expired CO
Funding source	The Dirección General de Investigación Científica y Técnica (DGICYT) of the Ministry of Education and Science, Spain
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction method versus reduction method (modality; intensity)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported

Gariti 2004

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: University Recruitment: University campus notices, local newspaper advertisements, community posters, bulletins to healthcare providers, the internet, 'word of mouth' and candidates who did not meet eligibility criteria for another smoking cessation study
Participants	N = 60 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 37/60 (62%) female; average age: 45.3 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.8 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received the following manualised counselling: 6 weekly manual-driven motivational-enhancement counselling sessions. Session 1: discussed reasons to quit; intervention rationale; action planning; instruction on drop administration and tapering (drops increased by 1 every 2 weeks to a maximum of 3 and number of cigarettes smoked were reduced by ⅓ every 2 weeks, so that the smoker was at < 5 or none just prior to quit date. Sessions 2 - 5: feedback from participant taking the drops and

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Gariti 2004 *(Continued)*

	cigarette tapering, as well as feelings and problems about becoming smoke-free. Session 6: took place at completion of the drops and assessed the treatment method and discussed relapse prevention. Comparator: Placebo drops + manualised counselling Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 3 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: placebo Accu Drop/Take Out/NicoBloc Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Active drops + manualised counselling Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 3 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: Accu Drop/Take Out/NicoBloc: FDA-approved corn syrup-based food additive that is applied to the filter of a cigarette. The applied drops form an occlusive barrier that traps nicotine and tar that ordinarily would be ingested during regular cigarette smoking Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO and urinary cotinine
Funding source	The National Institute on Drug Abuse
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (Accu Drop)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "The 'medication' blinding was maintained by the pharmacist and could only be broken in the event of a life-threatening emergency or where information about the drop type was critical for medical care (e.g., in the event of an allergic response)."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Overall dropout was 45% and this did not differ between groups

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Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Spain Setting: University Recruitment: announcements made across academic centres of the University and through word of mouth
Participants	N = 24 in total (14 in 2 eligible trial arms only) Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 11/24 (46%) female; average age: 32.7 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were given the same instructions on how to avoid lapses. Contingency payments were given to participants when their goals were met and aversive contingency payments were made to an organisation disliked by the participant when goals were not met Comparator: Abrupt quitting with abstinence goal (A1): participants received instructions to stop smoking completely on the first day of treatment Modality of support: 1 face-to-face session at beginning of treatment, then participants mailed cigarette counts back Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?:yes Intervention: Reduction with abstinence goal (A2): participants received instructions to reduce their cigarette consumption over 4 weeks (25% off baseline week 1, 50% off baseline week 2, 75% off baseline week 3, abstinence week 4) Modality of support: 1 face-to-face session at beginning of treatment, then participants mailed cigarette counts back Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 5-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: no
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction versus abrupt

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Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a *(Continued)*

	There were 2 additional trial arms (not detailed above), but these are not eligible for inclusion in this review as the goal of the intervention was not abstinence

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was not validated; the amount of contact with the research team was low and similar between study arms
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1 participant, assigned to A1 (abrupt quitting) resigned from abstinence goal. As a result 14% dropped out in the abrupt group and 0% in the reduction group, i.e. low, and similar between groups

Glasgow 1978

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear Recruitment: local media announcements
Participants	N = 62 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 30/62 (48%) female; average age: 32.6 y; average cig/day: 31; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: High-contact rapid smoking: the procedure and spacing of rapid smoking were identical to that used in the intervention groups below, but all sessions were therapist-administered. There was a 9-day "preparation period" after an initial meeting for participants in this group before beginning rapid smoking. This was to ensure that all groups completed treatment at the same time Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 2 h 50 mins Number of sessions: 7 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Comparator 2: High-contact normal-paced smoking: participants received an "aversive smoking" procedure. Participants smoked at their normal rate while focusing on the unpleasant aspects of the pure smoking experience. Participants were instructed to smoke until they could not bear to continue or until 5 minutes elapsed. If they smoked faster than 1 puff every 15 - 20 secs, they were reminded to smoke at their normal rate

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Glasgow 1978 *(Continued)*

	Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 2 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 7 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 1: Minimal contact self-control: 37-page manual detailing a multicomponent smoking cessation programme. Initial chapters focused on training in progressive relaxation as a coping strategy and stimulus control techniques for hierarchical reduction. A rapid-smoking procedure also took place, with 6 sessions consisting of 2 trials of rapid smoking each. Participants met with a therapist to receive their manual, a rationale for the programme, and a demonstration of relaxation procedures. They then worked on their own, meeting once more with their therapist midway through the programme to receive their first rapid-smoking session. Subsequent rapid-smoking and relaxation sessions were self-administered by participants at home. Therapists called weekly to check on progress and to answer questions Modality of support: self-help manual Overall contact time: 1 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 5 (2 face-to-face, 3 telephone) Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 2: High-contact self-control: participants received the same manual as the minimal contact group but had regular meetings with a therapist. Participants were assigned to read a section of the manual and then met with their therapist to implement the assignments in that section. 7 meetings were held over the 3-week treatment period. Participants received more direction from therapists on relaxation and stimulus control procedures than minimal-contact participants, but rapid-smoking and relaxation sessions were held at home after initial demonstrations. Treatment techniques and the sequence of components were identical to those of the minimal-contact group Modality of support: face-to-face, self-help manual Overall contact time: 3 h Number of sessions: 7 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: point prevalence (no further information given) Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: not at 6 m follow-up (only at 3 m)
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (modality). However, we were unable to include this in any meta-analyses as the abstinence data are not presented by study groups. We contacted the authors, but they were unable to supply the data due to the age of the study
Risk of bias	

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Glasgow 1978 *(Continued)*

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Interested subjects were then randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups." Comment: No further information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Interested subjects were then randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups." Comment: No further information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Self-reported abstinence rates and different levels of contact between study arms (biochemical validation took place at 3 m but not 6 m)
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	50/62 (81%) were available after 6 m, but this is not reported by study arm
Other bias	Unclear risk	Long-term abstinence was measured but has not been reported split by study group. Insufficient information to judge whether this is as a result of selective reporting

Glasgow 1989

Methods	Study design: cluster-RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear Recruitment: "via flyers, newspaper advertisements, and public service announcements on local radio stations"
Participants	N = 66 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 37/66 (56%) female; average age: 39.6 y; average cig/day: 26; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.8 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants attended 6 weekly meetings, carried out nicotine fading and used a booklet to record the brand, number, and amount of cigarettes smoked Comparator: Abstinence-based condition: explicitly stated quit date (4th session) and that the first 3 sessions would prepare them to quit and the last 3 to stay quit. Participants targeted individual cigarettes to eliminate, with the goal of gaining experience coping with nonsmoking in particular situations, not rate reduction, so specific reduction goals were not provided. Post-quit sessions emphasised relapse prevention Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none

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Glasgow 1989 *(Continued)*

	Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Cessation-controlled smoking: participants were encouraged to stop smoking entirely but could also choose to remain smoking at a controlled rate. They were asked to change brands to 1 with nicotine levels 33% - 50% of baseline levels; participants were assisted to select strategies to reduce number of cigarettes smoked per day to 50% - 67% of baseline, then 33% - 50% of baseline. Participants were then given the choice of quitting (recommended option) or of making further changes in smoking topography, but continuing to smoke at reduced levels. Participants choosing to quit set quit dates, and those choosing the controlled smoking option targeted a reduction in the percent of each cigarette smoked to 33% - 50% of baseline levels Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no (participants were given a choice to set a quit date or to continue to reduce)
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (grants #HL29547 and #HL33739)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction method versus reduction method (quit day and reduction focus) Cluster-RCT as randomisation was performed on groups of participants rather than individual participants. Analysis does not account for an ICC, but as the 95% CI spans 1 any adjustment will only slightly widen the CI and have no impact on conclusions

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Only 20% of the participants failed to complete the assessments at 6 months, with no appreciable difference between conditions (8/31 (26%) and 5/35 (14%) lost to follow-up in abstinence-based and cessation-controlled groups respectively)

Glasgow 2009a

Methods	Study design: RCT

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Glasgow 2009a *(Continued)*

	Location: USA Setting: healthcare clinic and telephone Recruitment: "Members of the Kaiser Permanente - Health Maintenance Organisation eligible for the programme were notified by letter and provided with an “opt out” postcard. Members who did not decline were contacted."
Participants	N = 391 Specialist population?: no, although most had multiple chronic conditions Participant characteristics: 232/391 (73%) female; average age: 55.4 y; average cig/day: 21; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Enhanced usual care: participants took part in in a recruitment/baseline call. 3 quarterly, generic health-education mailings were sent out Modality of support: newsletters Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention: Smoking reduction: telephone counselling calls aimed to increase participant self-efficacy to achieve and sustain reduced smoking levels (using a graduated reduction approach). Participants were encouraged to set an initial goal of a ⅓ reduction in number of cigarettes smoked. Based upon progress and self-efficacy, participants’ later reduction goals were individually tailored, although they were encouraged to attempt at least a 50% reduction. Participants who achieved a 50% or greater reduction were encouraged to quit. Newsletters were sent out including tailoring based upon data collected during the counselling calls Modality of support: telephone and newsletter Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation:expired CO
Funding source	National Cancer Institute (RO1 CA 90974-01)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment, but content of comparator arm is unclear - described as 'generic health education mailings'; unclear whether this included any specific advice to stop smoking
Risk of bias	

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Glasgow 2009a *(Continued)*

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "randomly assigned to intervention conditions, using a computer algorithm developed by the project statistician."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	97/200 (49%) and 63/191 (33%) were lost to follow-up in the smoking-reduction and usual-care arms respectively

Gunther 1992

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Austria Setting: smoker's counselling service - part of the Innsbruck University Hospital of Psychiatry Recruitment: patients consulting a smoker's counselling centre were recruited
Participants	N = 110 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: gender not reported; average age: not reported; average cig/day: 27; nicotine dependence: 20 y of smoking Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were taught techniques of behaviour therapy and of cognitive self-control. Successful participants in both groups had 3 additional booster sessions (1 a month for 3 months) Comparator: Abrupt: In the first 5 sessions/weeks after history-taking participants were taught techniques and set a quit date. The remaining 5 sessions after quitting were used for follow-up treatment Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 12 h Number of sessions: 12 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Reduction/gradual: from the 2nd session/week of counselling the number of cigarettes was reduced in the gradual-withdrawal arm. Depending on initial consumption the number of cigarettes per week was reduced by 5 - 10 cigarettes. It is unclear over how long reduction took place Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 12 h Number of sessions: 12

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Gunther 1992 *(Continued)*

	Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged (only those abstinent at 3 m were followed up at 12 m) Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: no (only at 3 m follow-up)
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: “Computer generated randomisation list”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence rates were not biochemically verified at 12 m, but the amount of contact was similar between groups, meaning that misreporting of abstinence was likely to be balanced between groups
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Only initially abstinent smokers were followed up at 1 year as investigators were measuring prolonged abstinence, i.e. 42 of abrupt and 40 of withdrawal. Of these, response rates were similar between groups 27/42 = 64% and 31/40 = 78%

Hanson 2008

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: University Recruitment: from 14 traditional and alternative high schools
Participants	N = 103 Specialist population?: young people aged 13 - 19 Participant characteristics: 60/103 (%) female; average age: 16.6 y; average cig/day: 12; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received CBT to reduce smoking. They were instructed to reduce by 25% of baseline smoking during the first week and 50% over the next 3 weeks. At week 4 participants were asked "if they wanted to set a quit date within one week." Those who set a quit date received 4 additional weeks of their choice of medication and CBT sessions designed to help them to quit

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Hanson 2008 *(Continued)*

	Comparator: Placebo pill + smoking reduction counselling as described above Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: minimum 2 h 30 mins, maximum 4 h 10 mins Number of sessions: minimum 6 (plus a further 4 if went forward to quit) Pharmacotherapy: Placebo was in the form of 400 mg folic acid pills, and therefore was not matched to the intervention NRT Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: Nicotine patch + smoking reduction counselling, as described above Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: minimum 2 h 30 mins, maximum 4 h 10 mins Number of sessions: minimum 6 (plus a further 4 if went forward to quit) Pharmacotherapy: those smoking ≥ 15 cpd used a 14 mg nicotine patch during week 1 and increased to 21 mg during the last 3 weeks; those smoking 10 – 14 cpd, used a 7 mg nicotine patch during week 1 and increased to 14 mg during the last 3 weeks; and those smoking 5 – 9 cpd used a 7 mg nicotine patch for the entire 4 weeks Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: Nicotine gum + smoking reduction counselling as described above Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: minimum 2 h 30 mins, maximum 4 h 10 mins Number of sessions: minimum 6 (plus a further 4 if went forward to quit) Pharmacotherapy: participants were advised to use 1 piece of 2 mg nicotine gum for every cigarette substituted Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 30-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

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Hanson 2008 *(Continued)*

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: “Participants were randomly assigned to receive one of the three following treatment conditions during the reduction phase: nicotine patch, nicotine gum or a placebo medication”; "Participants assigned to the placebo condition took a 400 mg folic acid pill daily”; “there was no placebo for the nicotine patch or the nicotine gum, nor was the study double-blinded”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Overall dropout was less than 50% but this is not reported split by trial arm
Other bias	Unclear risk	Long-term abstinence was measured but has not been reported split by study group. Insufficient information to judge whether this is as a result of selective reporting

Hao 2017

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: China Setting: hospital outpatient department Recruitment: from the outpatient department of smoking cessation at Ruijin hospital
Participants	N = 314 Specialist population?: majority men (97%) Participant characteristics: 9/314 (3%) female; average age: 51.7 y; average cig/day: 22; nicotine dependence: FTND 4.8 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received smoking cessation tips, psychological counselling, and messages via an online messaging application from doctors about smoking knowledge Comparator: Abrupt withdrawal: participants were not asked to change their smoking consumption, but were asked to quit completely after a 3-week period Modality of support: face-to-face, online messaging application Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: varenicline before and after quit day Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Gradual withdrawal: in the first week participants were instructed to reduce their smoking to ¾ of baseline consumption; in the 2nd week ½ of baseline consumption; in the third week ¼ of baseline consumption; and then to quit on day 22. Modality of support: face-to-face, online messaging application Overall contact time: unclear

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Hao 2017 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: varenicline before and after quit day Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence for 4 weeks or more Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	not reported
Author conflicts of interest	not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "All the participants were randomly assigned to the gradual withdrawal and abrupt withdrawal group in the manner of 1:1" Comment: No further information given
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "All the participants were randomly assigned to the gradual withdrawal and abrupt withdrawal group in the manner of 1:1" Comment: No further information given
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	45/157 (28.7%) in the gradual arm and 58/157 (36.9%) in the abrupt arm were lost to follow-up. Overall attrition was less than 50% and similar between groups

Hatsukami 2004

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear ("multicenter study at 12 sites in the United States") Recruitment: radio, newspaper, and television advertisements
Participants	N = 594 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 267/594 (44.9%) female; average age: 42.3 y; average cig/day: 29; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.4 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported

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Hatsukami 2004 *(Continued)*

Interventions	All participants entered a 6-month treatment phase aimed at reducing the amount of smoking. Written materials suggesting smoking reduction techniques were used during brief individual counselling sessions. A target date for reducing cigarette intake by at least 50% was set within 2 weeks of enrolment. At each monthly visit participants were asked if they wanted to quit. Those who indicated a willingness to quit smoking at any time were enrolled in a 7-week cessation treatment phase followed by a 19-week cessation follow-up phase. During the cessation phase participants received abbreviated and standardised individual smoking cessation counselling through weekly visits and a treatment manual. Participants set a target quit date during the first week of cessation treatment Comparator: Placebo: matched to bupropion treatment (described below) Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 7 - 14 dependent on whether, and at which point, participants entered the smoking cessation treatment Pharmacotherapy: placebo (as above) Quit date set?: yes, if participants chose to progress to quitting treatment they set a target quit date during the first week Intervention: Bupropion: during reduction phase bupropion for 26 weeks (150 mg for days 1 to 3 of therapy, followed by 150 mg twice daily). During the smoking cessation treatment phase, participants received an additional 7 weeks of bupropion Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 7 - 14 dependent on whether, and at which point, participants entered the smoking cessation treatment Pharmacotherapy: bupropion (as above) Quit date set?: yes; if participants chose to progress to quitting treatment they set a target quit date during the first week
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 6 m from beginning of cessation treatment Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	GlaxoSmithKline
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Subjects were assigned randomly using a computer-generated schedule to either sustained-release bupropion or placebo.."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Subjects were assigned randomly using a computer-generated schedule to either sustained-release bupropion or placebo.." Comment: No further information provided

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Hatsukami 2004 *(Continued)*

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "Current smokers were assigned randomly to receive either sustained-release bupropion (150 mg twice daily) or matching placebo" Comment: Does not specify who was blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	179/295 (60.7%) in the bupropion group and 169/299 (56.5%) in the placebo group were lost to follow-up. Attrition rates were therefore high overall

Haustein 2002

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Germany Setting: unclear Recruitment: multimedia advertisements
Participants	N = 385 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 192/385 (49.9%) female; average age: 41.7 y; average cig/day: 25; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.5 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: Short-term reduction + placebo gum: participants advised to use gum whenever they felt the urge to smoke, with the goal of stopping smoking within 4 weeks, and then remaining abstinent Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: placebo gum - 6 to 24 pieces a day for up to 9 m Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Long-term reduction + placebo gum: participants advised to use gum whenever they felt the urge to smoke, with the goal of reducing smoking as much as possible. At 6- and 9-month follow-ups they were advised to quit smoking Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: placebo gum - 6 to 24 pieces a day for up to 9 m Quit date set?: no Intervention 1: Short-term reduction + nicotine gum: participants advised to use gum whenever they felt the urge to smoke, with the goal of stopping smoking within 4 weeks, and then remaining abstinent

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Haustein 2002 *(Continued)*

	Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: 4 mg nicotine gum - 6 to 24 pieces a day for up to 9 m Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: Long-term reduction + nicotine gum: participants advised to use gum whenever they felt the urge to smoke, with the goal of reducing smoking as much as possible. At 6- and 9-month follow-ups they were advised to quit smoking Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: 4 mg nicotine gum - 6 to 24 pieces a day for up to 9 m Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	Pharmacia
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (length of reduction); 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (nicotine gum)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Subjects were allocated a number and treatment code according to a randomization list drawn up by Pharmacia using a computer program"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Sealed randomization envelopes were provided for each subject and held by the investigator" Comment: Does not specify if these were opaque
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: “Placebo gum comprised chewing gum that was identical in appearance and taste but contained no nicotine”; “The trial was conducted under double-blind conditions. All study medication was identical in appearance and packaging”; “Neither the investigator nor the monitor had access to the designee’s binder, in which the tags were collected, before the termination of the study treatment”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified

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Haustein 2002 *(Continued)*

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	50/96 (52.1%) in short-nicotine arm; 51/97 (52.6%) in long-nicotine arm; 59/96 (61.5%) in short-placebo arm and 53/96 (55.2%) in long-placebo arm were lost to follow-up at 12 m. Overall loss to follow-up was high

Ho 2018

Methods	Study design: cluster-RCT Location: China Setting: outpatient clinic Recruitment: patients attending outpatient clinic for medical follow-ups and who met inclusion criteria were invited to participate
Participants	N = 100 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 15/100 (15%) female; average age: 55.6 y; average cig/day: 11; nicotine dependence: 96% with 'mild Fagerstrom score', 4% with 'moderate' score Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received a booklet about smoking cessation based on the AWARD model Comparator: Quit immediately: participants were warned about the health risks of smoking and advised to quit immediately. They were then referred to existing cessation services by providing them with a hotline number and repeating this if participants failed to quit or relapsed. They also received an education card that contained reduction strategies and a reduction plan Modality of support: face-to-face, telephone, booklet Overall contact time: 1 minute Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Cut down to quit: participants were advised to cut down their cigarette consumption by 15% in the first week, 30% in the first month, 50% in the third month, and eventually to quit completely in the 6th month. However, participants were allowed to have their own reduction plan as long as they were committed to quit smoking within a 6-month period. Participants were also given an education card that contained reduction strategies and a suggested plan to reduce smoking Modality of support: face-to-face, telephone, booklet Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m

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Ho 2018 *(Continued)*

	Biochemical validation: expired CO and salivary cotinine
Funding source	University of Hong Kong (small project grant: 201309176051)
Author conflicts of interest	None
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt Cluster-RCT as randomisation was performed based on week of recruitment, not individual participant; analysis does not account for an ICC, but the ICC is likely to be very small, and as the 95% CI spans 1 any adjustment will only slightly widen the CI and have no impact on conclusions

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation was performed for weeks, not individual participants, to minimise the possibility of treatment contamination in the same clinic. The sequences were randomly computer-generated by a research assistant not involved in recruitment and data collection. Although the randomisation method makes it akin to a cluster RCT, review by a statistician suggests that the ICC is likely to be very small and not affect study results
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "To ensure allocation concealment, each generated sequence was enclosed in a sequentially numbered, opaque sealed envelope." Comment: Because randomisation was performed for weeks and not participants, the researchers would have known the treatment a week was allocated to when participants attended
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	18/50 (36%) in the 'Cut down to quit' group and 9/50 (18%) in the 'Quit immediately' group were lost to follow-up. Therefore overall loss to follow-up was less than 50% and difference in follow-up was less than 20%

Hughes 2010

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: intervention remotely delivered Recruitment: newspaper and radio advertisements
Participants	N = 746 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 403/746 (54%) female; average age: 46 y; average cig/day: 23; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.9 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: preference for gradual versus abrupt quitting on scale 0 - 10: 4.0, suggesting abrupt quitting slightly more popular at baseline

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Hughes 2010 *(Continued)*

Interventions	All participants were sent the US National Cancer Institute's 'Clearing the Air' booklet Comparator 1: Minimal intervention: participants' plans to quit were reviewed and they were encouraged to set a quit date. Post-quit date participants were provided with relapse prevention problem-solving counselling Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 20 m Number of sessions: 2 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine lozenges for up to 12 weeks post-quit (those who smoked within 30 mins of rising were given 4 mg lozenges (90%), the rest were given 2 mg lozenges) Quit date set?: yes Comparator 2: Abrupt quitting: the first call reviewed reasons for quitting, prior strategies and barriers to cessation. Participants were told not to change their smoking prior to quit day. The second call involved preparation for quitting, and the third to the fifth calls focused on relapse prevention. Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 1 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine lozenges for up to 12 weeks post-quit (those who smoked within 30 mins of rising were given 4 mg lozenges (90%), the rest were given 2 mg lozenges) Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Gradual quitting: 25% reduction in smoking recommended first week, 50% second week, 75% third week. 4 methods of potential reduction were recommended: 1) hierarchical-easy first, 2) hierarchical-difficult first, 3) delayed reduction- delayed onset of 1st cigarette each day, 4) scheduled reduction - gradually increasing the interval between cigarettes. Recommended participants reduced over 3 weeks, but each smoker chose his/her own reduction goals and rate of progress. The first 3 calls to participants focused on reduction, 4th call discussed preparation, 5th relapse prevention Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 1 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine lozenges for up to 12 weeks post-quit (those who smoked within 30 mins of rising were given 4 mg lozenges (90%), the rest were given 2 mg lozenges) Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged (2 weeks to 6 m) Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	US National Institute on Drug Abuse (grant DA-017825 to JH; Senior Scientist Award DA00490 to JH; and Institutional Training Grant DA-07242 to EP)
Author conflicts of interest	"Since 1/1/2007, Dr Hughes has received research grants from the National Institute on Health and Pfizer. Pfizer develops and sells smoking cessation medications. During this time, he has accepted honoraria or consulting fees from several non-profit and for-profit organizations and companies that develop, sell or promote smoking cessation products or services or educate/advocate about smoking cessation: Abbot Pharmaceuticals; Acrux; Aradigm; American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry; American

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Hughes 2010 *(Continued)*

	Psychiatric Association; Begbies Traynor; Cambridge Hospital, Cline, Davis and Mann; Constella Group; Consultants in Behavior Change; Dean Foundation, DLA Piper, EPI-Q, European Respiratory Society, Evotec; Exchange Limited; Fagerstrom Consulting; Free and Clear; Glaxo-Smith Kline; Golin Harris; Healthwise; Insyght; Informed, Invivodata; Johns Hopkins University; JL Reckner; Maine Medical Center; McNeil Pharmaceuticals; Novartis Pharmaceuticals; Oglivy Health PR, Ottawa Heart Institute, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals; Pinney Associates; Propagate Pharmaceuticals. Reuters; Scientia, Selecta; Temple University of Health Sciences; University of Arkansas; University of California-San Francisco; University of Cantabria; University of Kentucky, US National Institutes on Health; Wolters Publishing, and Xenova. All other authors have nothing to declare"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	A statistician generated a concealed allocation sequence and randomised participants to the gradual, abrupt or brief advice conditions in a 2:2:1 ratio using blocks (stratified by city and counsellor) based on the SAS, procedure PLAN
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Upon receipt of consent, our statistician generated a concealed allocation sequence" Comment: Full details of concealment methods not provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	70/297 (23.6%) in the gradual group, 62/299 (20.7%) in the abrupt group, 32/150 (21.3%) in the minimal intervention condition were lost to follow-up. Therefore overall follow-up was less than 50% and similar across groups

Jerome 1992

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: advertisements in local newspapers and announcements on local radio
Participants	N = 71 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 46/71 (64.8%) female; average age: 36.8 y; average cig/day: 31.2; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Wait-list control (not eligible for analyses): 12 weeks after the other groups began treatment participants were given the option of receiving the CAST + therapist assistance treatment. Participants who declined to participate in the treatment were not contacted further Modality of support: n/a Overall contact time: n/a

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Jerome 1992 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: none Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 1: Smoking reduction using CAST: participants used a portable computer device and a behaviour modification-based self-help manual. In week 1 participants recorded each cigarette smoked by clicking a data input button on the device. The device then calculated and implemented an individualised rate reduction schedule by prompting users when to smoke each cigarette and gradually increasing the intervals between cigarettes until cessation was achieved. The length of the programme ranged from 17 to 35 days, depending on participants' baseline smoking rate and pattern of smoking Modality of support: handheld computer, self-help manual Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention 1: Smoking reduction using CAST and therapist assistance: as above, plus participants met weekly with a therapist for 40 - 70 minute counselling sessions. Support involved the presentation and discussion of various coping strategies in order to supplement the self-help instructions in the manual Modality of support: face-to-face, handheld computer, self-help manual Overall contact time: ranged between 1 h 20 mins and 7 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 2 to 5, dependent on participant Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 18 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	The first author was Director of Research at Health Innovations, Inc. (Reston, VA), the manufacturer of the LifeSign Smoking Cessation mini-computer used in the study to reduce cigarette smoking
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (with versus without behavioural support) The wait-list group is not eligible for inclusion in analyses as participants were offered treatment at 12 weeks and so not followed up to 6 m

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Subjects were matched on age and smoking rate, then randomly assigned to one of three groups" Comment: No further information

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Jerome 1992 *(Continued)*

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Loss to follow-up not reported

Jerome 1999a

Methods	Study design: cluster-RCT Location: USA Setting: worksites Recruitment: Local worksites were contacted and offered the opportunity for their employees to participate in a free self-help smoking cessation programme. Recruiting within worksites involved various methods such as posting advertisements and sending internal memos to employees
Participants	N = 1025 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 633/1025 (61.8%) female; average age: 37.5 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: 632/1025 (61.7%) reported smoking their first cigarette of the day within 30 minutes of awakening Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: General Wellness (not eligible as is a multi-behaviour intervention): printed material emphasising the importance of a general programme of physical health that included quitting smoking, exercise, and sound nutrition. Participants were advised to quit smoking but no specific techniques were recommended. Designed to be similar to what might be received from a physician or other health professional Modality of support: self-help Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions:n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Comparator 2: American Lung Association self-help manual: “Freedom From Smoking For You and Your Family” (1987). This 54-page manual included standard behavioural techniques for smoking cessation based on best practice Modality of support: self-help Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions:n/a Pharmacotherapy: none

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Jerome 1999a *(Continued)*

	Quit date set?: no Intervention: Scheduled gradual reduction: participants used the Life Sign handheld computer device (a credit card-sized computer that implemented a scheduled, gradual reduction protocol) and a 48-page programme manual. Using Life Sign, participants recorded their baseline smoking over 7 days and then the computer increased their ICI over a period of 10 - 28 days until there were no prompts to smoke. Prompts to smoke were provided by visual and auditory cues. The programme also adjusted for smokers who did not comply with the protocol by slowing the within-day increases in ICIs and repeating days, thereby lengthening the programme. Some general advice on coping with urges and information on maintaining abstinence were provided by the manual Modality of support: self-help Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions:n/a Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse
Author conflicts of interest	Declaration of interest statement not provided, but the investigators were affiliated with Personal Improvement Computer Systems, Inc, a commercial interest developing computerised smoking reduction products
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt The General Wellness group is not eligible for analyses as the intervention was multi-behaviour-focused and not comparable with the other included control interventions This is an unpublished study supplied by the author Cluster-RCT: analysis does not account for an ICC, but as the 95% CI spans 1 any adjustment will only slightly widen the CI and have no impact on conclusions

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Described as "randomized" but no further information given
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was CO-validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	60/415 (14.5%) in the reduction group and 57/296 (19.3%) in the American Lung Association group were lost to follow-up at 12 m. Loss to follow-up was low and similar between relevant groups

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Joseph 2008

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: medical centre Recruitment: newspaper, radio and poster advertising. Cardiology clinicians were invited to refer patients. A list of patients with heart disease at the medical centre, who were also documented to be smokers, was developed from the electronic medical record and patients were invited to participate in the study
Participants	N = 152 Specialist population?: patients with a cardiovascular disorder Participant characteristics: 17/152 (11.2%) female; average age: 57.9 y; average cig/day: 27; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.0 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Usual care: the counsellor explained the importance of abstinence from cigarette smoking for people with heart disease. Participants were encouraged to seek smoking cessation assistance from their healthcare provider(s), but no further counselling or pharmacological treatments were delivered by the study team Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear but 'brief' Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention: Smoking reduction: the goal of treatment was to reduce smoking by at least 50% of the baseline level, or as much as possible. Participants were provided with information about the relationship between smoking and heart disease. Counsellors described specific smoking reduction strategy options, such as eliminating cigarettes at work, in the home, or least favourite or most favourite cigarettes. Participants were encouraged to choose those that were most appealing. At each visit counsellors reminded participants that abstinence from smoking was the optimal goal Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: 10 (5 in person, 5 by phone) Pharmacotherapy: nicotine gum or patch: participants were encouraged to substitute a piece of 4 mg nicotine gum for each cigarette they eliminated. If a participant was using more than 6 pieces of gum a day, or were not accomplishing reduction with gum alone, it was suggested they switch to nicotine patches Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: unclear Longest follow-up: 18 m Biochemical validation: expired CO and urinary cotinine

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Joseph 2008 *(Continued)*

Funding source	National Cancer Institute and National Institute Drug Abuse Grant (DA13333-02)
Author conflicts of interest	"The authors do not have any conflicts of interest pertaining to this work"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "by a computer-generated scheme, blocked in groups of 10 by site"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "After enrollment, treatment assignment was revealed by opening a sealed envelope that noted the assigned treatment condition"; Comment: does not state if envelope was opaque
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence rates were measured objectively using a biochemical validation method
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	28/78 (35.9%) in the reduction group and 23/51 (45.1%) in the usual-care group were lost to follow-up. Overall loss to follow-up was less than 50% and similar between groups

Klemperer 2017

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: remote, by telephone Recruitment: e-mail invitations sent to the Nielsen consumer panel (N = 350,000). Participants in the Nielsen panel are individuals who use the Internet and have elected to receive invitations to participate in a variety of on-line surveys in return for points redeemable for products and services
Participants	N = 560 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 375/560 (67%) female; average age: 51 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.4 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received an offer of a self-help booklet (NCI's 'Clearing the Air') and a handout listing medication and cessation counselling options they could pursue on their own if they attempted to quit Comparator 1: Usual care: counsellors asked questions about the participants' smoking, advised participants to quit, and offered the treatment resources described above Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 5 m Number of sessions: 1

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Klemperer 2017 *(Continued)*

	Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Comparator 2: Motivational intervention: based on the USPHS 5Rs protocol; the intervention included some motivational interviewing strategies. In the first call counsellors elicited and reinforced participant's reasons for wanting to quit someday, as well as their perceived risks of smoking and their perceived rewards of quitting. In the second week counsellors helped participants identify and problem-solve roadblocks to quitting. In the third call (week 4) counsellors reviewed and repeated messages from the first 2 calls and concluded with advice to quit smoking Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 40 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention: Reduction Intervention: the first counselling call (week 0) began with discussion about how reduction might increase quit attempts. Counsellors then encouraged participants to set their own goals for reduction in number of cigarettes smoked. Counsellors and participants proceeded to discuss the pros and cons of 2 strategies for reduction: (a) scheduled reduction; i.e. smoking on a schedule and increasing time between cigarettes, and (b) hierarchical reduction, eliminating certain cigarettes beginning with those that are the easiest to give up. Counsellors reviewed progress, answered questions and helped participants adjust their goals to increase chances of success during the second call (week 2). During the third call (week 4), counsellors elicited what was learned from reduction and reinforced any success that the participant reported. Counselors concluded with advice to quit smoking Modality of support: telephone Overall contact time: 40 mins Number of sessions: 3 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	National Cancer Institute (grant NCI CA163176 to JRH) and National Institute on Drug Abuse (training grant T32 DA 7242–23 to EMK)
Author conflicts of interest	"One of the authors received consulting and speaking fees from several companies that develop or market pharmacological and behavioral treatments for smoking cessation or harm reduction and from several non-profit organizations that promote tobacco control. He also consults (without payment) for Swedish Match."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

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Klemperer 2017 *(Continued)*

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	One of the investigators designed a computer-generated block randomisation schedule stratified by counsellor to assign participants to receive either intervention
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not described
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No biochemical verification of abstinence, and contact varied between some of the trial arms Quote: "We did not use biochemical verification of abstinence, because prior telephone counseling studies found that fewer than half of participants were willing to provide samples through the mail and, more importantly, the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT) states that verification is usually not necessary when treatment contact is minimal"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	102/186 (54.8%) of the reduction group, 93/185 (50.3%) of the motivational group, and 92/189 (48.7%) of the usual-care group were lost to follow-up. Overall loss to follow-up was more than 50% at 12 m follow-up

Kralikova 2009

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Czech Republic Setting: medical centres Recruitment: local newspaper advertisements and local leaflets
Participants	N = 314 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 183/314 (58%) female; average age: 46 y; average cig/day: 25; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.0 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received brief behavioural smoking reduction/cessation support. They were instructed to reduce their smoking by replacing as many cigarettes as possible with NRT of placebo treatment Comparator: Reducing to quit (as described above) + placebo Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 10 mins Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: choice of inhaler (placebo) or gum (placebo). At 6 m tapering of placebo treatment began, and completely stopped at 9 m Quit date set?: no Intervention: Reducing to quit (as described above) + NRT Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 10 mins

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Kralikova 2009 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: choice of nicotine inhaler (10 mg) or nicotine gum (4 mg). At 6 m tapering of NRT treatment began, and completely stopped at 9 m Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence from 6 m to 12 m Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	McNeil AB & Farmacia CHC
Author conflicts of interest	"McNeil AB manufactures a range of nicotine replacement products, including nicotine gum and nicotine inhaler. Eva Kralikova and Jiri Kozak† received funding from McNeil AB to perform this study (and have previously received payment from other pharmaceutical companies). Thomas Rasmussen and Gunnar Gustavsson are employees of McNeil AB. Jacques Le Houezec is a consultant in tobacco dependence for both the pharmaceutical industry and the public sector."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The study was placebo-controlled, randomized in a ratio of 2:1" Comment: No further information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The study was placebo-controlled, randomized in a ratio of 2:1" Comment: No further information provided
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: “a placebo-controlled double blind trial with nicotine gum and inhaler”; “The placebo groups received matching treatment that did not contain nicotine” Comment: Does not specify who was blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Loss to follow-up not reported

Lindson-Hawley 2016b

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: UK Setting: Primary care practices

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Lindson-Hawley 2016b *(Continued)*

	Recruitment: Participants were identified through the electronic records of GP practices and invited (by letter) to take part
Participants	N = 697 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 347/697 (49.8%) female; average age: 49.0 y; average cig/day: 20.0; nicotine dependence: FTCD 6.0 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: Abrupt = 224/697 (32.1%); Gradual = 355/697 (50.9%); No preference = 118/697 (16.9%)
Interventions	All participants set a quit day 2 weeks after enrolment. Withdrawal-oriented therapy was provided weekly for 4 weeks after the quit date and at an 8-week follow-up. After the quit day, all participants were provided with 21 mg nicotine patches and short-acting NRT of their choice and encouraged to use in response to cravings Comparator: Abrupt cessation Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear (matched between groups) Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: pre-quit: 21 mg nicotine patches. Post-quit: nicotine patches and choice of short-acting NRT Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Gradual cessation: participants were instructed to reduce to 50% of baseline amount by the end of the first week and 25% of baseline amount by the end of the second week in daily increments. A nurse created reduction schedules with participants. Participants could choose between hierarchical reduction, scheduled reduction or smoke-free periods reduction strategies (scheduled reduction: participants used a timer/mobile phone to schedule ICIs and smoked only when the timer sounded or for 5 minutes thereafter. The time between cigarettes lengthened daily. Hierarchical reduction: participants rated cigarettes they would usually smoke from most to least favourite and progressively eliminated either their favourite or least favourite. Smoke-free periods: participants mapped their regular day and noted the 30-min periods in which they smoked. They then progressively eliminated ½ and then ¾ of these periods). Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear (matched between groups) Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: pre-quit period: 21 mg nicotine patches and choice of short-acting NRT with instructions to use 1 unit per cigarette reduced. Post-quit: nicotine patches and choice of short-acting NRT Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged (allowing a 2-week grace period after quit day for slips) Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	British Heart Foundation
Author conflicts of interest	"Dr. Lindson-Hawley reports grants from the National Institute for Health Research outside the submitted work. Dr. West reports grants, personal fees, and nonfinancial support from Pfizer and and personal fees from GlaxoSmithKline outside the submitted work. Dr. Aveyard reports grants from United King-

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Lindson-Hawley 2016b *(Continued)*

	dom Centre for Tobacco and Alcohol Studies and the National Institute for Health Research School for Primary Care Research during the conduct of the study; and personal fees from Pfizer and McNeil outside the submitted work. Other authors disclosed no conflicts of interest."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "An independent statistician used Stata, version 10.1 (Stata-Corp), to accomplish randomization stratified by research nurse, with randomly ordered blocks of 2, 4, and 6 to ensure balance."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "..the research nurse opened sealed, numbered envelopes in turn." Comment: Does not state whether envelopes were opaque
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	59/342 (17.3%) in the gradual cessation group and 50/355 (14.1%) in the abrupt cessation group were lost to follow-up at 6 months. Attrition rates were low and similar between groups

Malott 1984

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: Worksite (medical clinic or telephone company) Recruitment: "...posters and in-house newsletters announcing a smoking reduction program to be conducted at their worksite"
Participants	N = 24 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 20/24 (83.3%) female; average age: 34 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.0 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Controlled smoking: group meetings (approximately 50 mins long) focused on sequentially reducing nicotine content (i.e. brand of cigarette), number of cigarettes smoked per day, and percentage of each cigarette smoked. Participants attempted to achieve a 25% reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked between sesssions 2 and 3 and an additional 25% reduction between sessions 3 and 4. At session 4, participants were asked to set a quit date or continue reducing Modality of support: group face-to-face Overall contact time: 5 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none

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Malott 1984 *(Continued)*

	Quit date set?: no Intervention: Controlled smoking + partner support: as above, plus participants were paired with a partner (co-workers in the same workplace) with whom he or she discussed progress on a daily basis. Each individual also received short, weekly instalments of the Partner's Controlled Smoking Manual. Modality of support: group face-to-face Overall contact time: 5 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged from week 6 to final follow-up Longest follow-up: 6 months Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (#30615)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (with partner support)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Participants were assigned to groups and then groups were "randomly assigned to either CS or CS plus PS conditions." Comment: No further information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	0/12 (0%) of the controlled smoking + partner support group and 1/12 (8.3%) of the controlled smoking group were lost to follow-up. Attrition was low and similar across groups

NCT00158158

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: not reported
Participants	N= 200

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NCT00158158 *(Continued)*

	Specialist population?: adolescents aged 13 - 19 Participant characteristics: Inclusion criteria: smoke at least 5 cigarettes a day for at least 6 months; does not regularly use other tobacco products; motivated to quit smoking; not currently using medications to quit smoking; willing to use an effective form of contraception throughout the study. Exclusion criteria: NRT is medically inadvisable; diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder within 3 months prior to enrolment; currently taking an unstable dose of psychoactive medications; currently taking medications that may react with a nicotine patch; history of alcohol or drug abuse within 3 months prior to enrolment; pregnant Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants asked to make a quit attempt. Those that fail randomised to groups below: Comparator: Usual care: participants asked to set another quit day and quit abruptly Modality of support: not reported Overall contact time: not reported Number of sessions: not reported Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Smoking reduction: participants advised to reduce smoking rates prior to quit day. Encouraged to decrease smoking by 50% the first week and 75% the second week. During Week 3, participants will be encouraged to completely quit smoking Modality of support: not reported Overall contact time: not reported Number of sessions: not reported Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: not reported Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: unclear
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (NIDA-14538-2)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt We classify this study as included rather than ongoing, as the trial registry lists the study as completed in 2007. However, we have been unable to identify any published data and we did not receive a response to a query to the investigator

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided

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NCT00158158 *(Continued)*

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No information provided
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	No information provided
Other bias	Unclear risk	The study is believed to be completed, but results have not been reported. Insufficient information to judge whether this is as a result of selective reporting

Nicki 1984

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Canada Setting: unclear Recruitment: poster, newspaper and radio advertisements
Participants	N = 58 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: gender not reported; average age: not reported; average cig/day: 1 pack (pack size unclear); nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator 1: Control - measures of smoking consumption taken only (not eligible for inclusion as was not randomised) by mail of "daily smoking rate and nicotine intake." Modality of support: n/a Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: n/a Quit date set?:n /a Comparator 2: Nicotine-fading, self-monitoring (NF/SM): participants received information about the addictive nature of cigarette smoking. They were instructed each week to smoke cigarettes with a certain nicotine content. Over a 3-week period, in equal steps, the nicotine content was finally reduced to 0.1 mg/cigarette or lower. Throughout this period, participants were also told to smoke as many cigarettes as they wanted. At session 5, everyone was instructed to stop smoking altogether during the following week Modality of support: face-to-face groups Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none

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Nicki 1984 *(Continued)*

	Quit date set?: yes Comparator 3: NF/SM + self-talk: NF/SM as above, plus self-instructional training: participants received an explanation of how one's covert self-talk, or the omission of self-talk, may have an effect on cigarette smoking. Examples were given of appropriate self-instructions that might occur prior to, during and just after a cigarette-smoking situation. Participants were asked to develop patterns of thought, that would pertain to cigarette-smoking situations Modality of support: face-to-face groups Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 1: NF/SM + self-efficacy: NF/SM as above, plus self-efficacy training: participants were taught about self-efficacy and its relevance to not smoking. Participants were asked to choose 1 situation where they were at high certainty of avoiding smoking and no longer to smoke in that situation. In each of the next 2 sessions, the same instruction was applied to 2 more situations of progressively lower certainty. At session 5 participants were instructed not to smoke in all situations Modality of support: face-to-face groups Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention 2: NF/SM + self-talk & self-efficacy: a combination of all of the treatments above Modality of support: face-to-face groups Overall contact time: 9 h Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: unclear Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: none
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (self-talk - int 1 vs. int 2). Also investigates behavioural reduction as an adjunct to nicotine fading (combined 2&3 vs int 1&2). This is not included in the MA of reduction versus abrupt but is summarised separately

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

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Nicki 1984 *(Continued)*

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Apart from constraints due to Ss' availability, assignment of Ss to treatment groups before the first treatment session was random." Cmment: No further information given
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information given
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was not biochemically validated, but abstinence was verified by another person and the amount of face-to-face contact between groups was the same
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1/11 (9.1%) of the NF/SM group; 1/13 (7.7%) of the NF/SM + ST group; 1/13 of the NF/SM + SE group; and 1/12 (8.3%) of the NF/SM + ST + SE group were lost to follow-up. Attrition was low and similar across groups

Ostroff 2014

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: hospital Recruitment: from surgical clinics based on information from patients' electronic medical records
Participants	N = 185 Specialist population?: "Smokers with newly diagnosed cancer" - participants were "scheduled for hospitalization and surgical resection at a comprehensive cancer center" Participant characteristics: 98/185 (53%) female; average age: 55.9 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 4.9 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Best practices only: participants were routinely advised to quit smoking by their attending surgeon during their work-up and pre-surgical consultations. All smokers were offered telephone and bedside cessation counselling on the benefits of cessation for cancer patients, potential barriers to quitting, and behavioural strategies for managing smoking urges, recommendations for use of cessation pharmacotherapy and self-help materials Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 1 h 20 mins - 1 h 55 mins Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: NRT ("pharmacotherapy recommendations were tailored to the specific needs and preferences of patients") Quit date set?: unclear Intervention: Best practices + scheduled reduced smoking: as above, plus a "Quitpal" - a handheld computer to administer a pre-surgical scheduled reduced smoking regimen (smokers gradually reduce their daily smoking rate by adhering to predetermined smoking times. Over days or weeks, the ICIs are gradually increased and smoking is delayed until the next scheduled cigarette). Each participant's individualised reduction schedule was tailored to 3 parameters: a) typical waking and bedtimes; b) daily average smoking rate; and c) number of days from enrolment until hospitalisation, with a quit date planned at least 24 hours prior to an inpatient admission

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Ostroff 2014 *(Continued)*

	Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 1 h 20 mins - 1 h 55 mins Number of sessions: 5 Pharmacotherapy: NRT ("pharmacotherapy recommendations were tailored to the specific needs and preferences of patients"), but unclear whether it was used pre-quit as well as post-quit Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: salivary cotinine
Funding source	National Cancer Institute (R01CA90514 & T32CA009461)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Computerized permuted-block randomization was conducted independently by the Centers' Data Management Group."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	14/96 (14.6%) in the reduction group and 14/89 (15.7%) in the Best practice group were lost to follow-up. Loss to follow-up was low and similar across groups

Perez-Milena 2012

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Spain Setting: high schools Recruitment: through school counsellors by simple random sampling, stratified by high school
Participants	N = 91 Specialist population?: teenage high school students Participant characteristics: 45/91 (49.5%) female; average age: 15.4 y; average cig/day: 12; nicotine dependence: FTND 3.0 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually not reported

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Perez-Milena 2012 *(Continued)*

Interventions	All participants were sent reminders by SMS on their quit day, the day before and the week after, as well as monthly emails for a year Comparator: Brief intervention: participants were given abrupt smoking cessation advice and set a quit day Modality of support: face-to-face and text message Overall contact time: 15 mins Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Intensive intervention: in weeks 1 and 2 participants were advised to progressively reduce their smoking consumption by 30% of baseline consumption; they were advised to quit in week 3 Modality of support: face-to-face and text message Overall contact time: 1 h Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	Biomedical and Health Sciences Research in Andalusia (PI 0160/2008)
Author conflicts of interest	The authors report no conflicts
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation was carried out using the computer programme Epidat 3.1
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Blind allocation to each group is mentioned, but it is unclear how this was achieved
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	1/43 (2.3%) of the intensive group and 2/48 (4.2%) of the brief group were lost to follow-up; attrition was low and similar across groups

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Rennard 2006

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear Recruitment: newspaper advertisements
Participants	N = 429 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 237/429 (55.3%) female; average age: 45.3 y; average cig/day: 30; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.6 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants were instructed to reduce their smoking as much as possible and were provided with information on possible ways to do so (no further detail given). Smoking cessation was recommended from month 6 as the long-term goal Comparator: Placebo inhaler Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: placebo inhaler with 1 mg of menthol. Inhalers could be used ad libitum, with a recommended dose of 6 to 12 cartridges a day, for up to 12 months Quit date set?: no Intervention: Nicotine inhaler Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: 10 mg nicotine inhaler with 1 mg of menthol. Inhalers could be used ad libitum, with a recommended dose of 6 to 12 cartridges a day, for up to 12 months Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 15 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	4 of the authors were affiliated with Pfizer Consumer Healthcare, Helsinborg, Sweden, the manufacturer of the experimental treatment
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

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Rennard 2006 *(Continued)*

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "double blind"; "Subjects were randomized to receive either 10-mg nicotine inhaler (Nicotrol/Nicorette, Pfizer Consumer Healthcare) or a matched placebo inhaler identical to the active treatment with the nicotine excluded". Comment: Does not specify who was blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	126/215 (59%) of the nicotine inhaler group and 149/214 (70%) of the placebo inhaler group were lost to follow-up. Overall attrition was high

Riley 2001

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: unclear Recruitment: television media advertisements
Participants	N = 337 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 148/337 (44%) female; average age: 41 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: not reported Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Nicotine patch only: participants were advised to stop smoking abruptly and then begin using nicotine patch Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches after the quit day Quit date set?: unclear Intervention: Computerised scheduled gradual reduction + patch: a handheld computer was used to schedule the reduction of smoking rate by increasing the interval between smoking of cigarettes over 10 - 21 days depending on initial smoking rate. When smoking rate was down to 10 cpd participants were advised to stop smoking completely and start the use of nicotine patches Modality of support: unclear Overall contact time: unclear

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Riley 2001 *(Continued)*

	Number of sessions: unclear Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches after the quit day Quit date set?: no (as reduction was tailored to individual progress)
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: unclear Longest follow-up: 12 m, but results only reported to 12 week follow-up so far Biochemical validation: unclear
Funding source	National Cancer Institute: R44CA71305
Author conflicts of interest	Declaration of interest statement not provided, but the investigators were affiliated with Personal Improvement Computer Systems, Inc, a commercial interest developing computerised smoking reduction products
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt Long-term follow-up data have not been published. We have had contact with authors who still have the data but have not analysed it. Would be willing to do so, but were not able to supply results in time for the completion of this review

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Long-term abstinence was measured but has not been reported. Insufficient information to judge whether this is as a result of selective reporting

Riley 2005

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: minimal contact (remote) Recruitment: participants responded to local television spots
Participants	N = 423 Specialist population?: no

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Riley 2005 *(Continued)*

	Participant characteristics: 186/423 (44%) female; average age: 43.4 y; average cig/day: not reported; nicotine dependence: NDSS 0.06 in LifeSign group; 0.25 in nasal spray only group Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Nasal spray only: participants were instructed to select a quit day sometime in the next week, quit smoking, and begin using the nasal spray as indicated in the package insert Modality of support: brief face-to-face Overall contact time: 10 mins Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine nasal spray after quit day: participants received 2 units and a brief orientation on use. They were instructed to call to receive refills during the 10-week trial Quit date set?: yes Intervention: LifeSign + nasal spray: participants received a LifeSign research unit programmed with the LS-NS programme. The programme was used to record smoking for a 7-day baseline period; the computer then began to prompt the decreasing use of cigarettes and increasing use of nasal spray over 10 days. When time to smoke the computer flashed a smoke symbol and produced a low sustained beep, and when time for nasal spray flashed a nasal spray symbol and produced a higher, shorter beep. Participants recorded cigarettes smoked and nasal spray usage using assigned buttons. Participants were then expected to quit smoking and use nasal spray only. The computer prompted each spray use and participants recorded each spray use, and each cigarette smoked (if slips occurred). After 3 weeks of stable nasal spray dosing the programme gradually weaned participants off nasal spray Modality of support: brief face-to-face and LifeSign handheld device Overall contact time: 10 mins Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine nasal spray before and after quit day: participants received 2 units and a brief orientation on use. They were instructed to call to receive refills during the 10-week trial. The LifeSign device signalled when participants should use the nasal spray Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: cotinine
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Declaration of interest statement not provided, but the investigators were affiliated with Personal Improvement Computer Systems, Inc, a commercial interest developing computerised smoking reduction products
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided

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Riley 2005 *(Continued)*

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Overall 57% of participants were lost to follow-up (attrition was not reported split by arm)

Rohsenow 2016

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: state-funded residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programmes Recruitment: from patients admitted to the SUD treatment programme after any detoxification was complete
Participants	N = 340 Specialist population?: People with a substance use disorder Participant characteristics: 112/340 (33%) female; average age: 37.6 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.9 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received brief advice over 4 sessions; therapist advised smoking cessation for health reasons, gave advice about useful methods, and asked participants to set a quit date within the next week. A handout on common barriers to smoking cessation, a consumer guide for smoking cessation, published pamphlets on smoking cessation and hard candy were provided on request. In sessions 2 - 4 participants were reminded of health reasons for quitting, engaged in problem-solving around barriers, noted successes and methods they should continue using and reminded them of methods. Although the nature of these methods is unclear the following excerpt suggests they were reduction methods: "Reduction phase. Breath CO level was collected late each afternoon for 5 days. Participants received a printed voucher with a monetary value of $2 per test for a 25% reduction from baseline CO level, $4 for 50% reduction, and $6 for a 75% or greater reduction". This reduction phase was preceded by a baseline phase and followed by an abstinence phase. Comparator: Contingent vouchers: during a 5-day reduction phase breath CO level was collected late each afternoon for 5 days. Participants received a printed voucher with a monetary value of USD 2 per test for a 25% reduction from baseline CO level, USD 4 for 50% reduction, and USD 6 for a 75% or greater reduction. In the following 14-day abstinence phase breath CO level was collected twice a day. An escalating schedule of payments provided increasing levels of payments in vouchers for each successive CO reading ≤ 6 ppm, starting at USD 3 for the first sample, and increasing by USD 0.50 for each consecutive negative test to USD 16.50 for the 28th consecutive abstinent breath sample, plus USD 10 bonuses provided every time 3 consecutive readings showed abstinence. When a breath sample did not indicate abstinence the participant earned no voucher and the payment schedule reverted to the initial USD 3 level, then after 3 consecutive abstinent samples the schedule returned to the payment level at which the reset occurred. Participants who completed all 19 days of samples and missed no more than 3 of the scheduled breath tests earned a USD 40 bonus voucher (total possible = USD 433 + USD 33 for showing up = USD 466) Modality of support: face-to-face

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Rohsenow 2016 *(Continued)*

	Overall contact time: 1 h Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches for 8 weeks from start of study (21 mg/day for 4 weeks, 14 mg/day for 2 weeks, and 7 mg/day for 2 weeks) Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Non-contingent vouchers - payments were received for providing breath samples over 19 days non-contingent on reduction or abstinence, plus the added $33 the contingent group received simply for providing samples as scheduled, and a $40 bonus for providing all 33 samples (total possible = $304). Modality of support: face to face Overall contact time: 1 h Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: nicotine patches for 8 weeks from start of study (21 mg/day for 4 weeks, 14 mg/day for 2 weeks, and 7 mg/day for 2 weeks) Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO and salivary cotinine
Funding source	National Institute on Drug Abuse (1 R01 DA023995); Department of Veterans Affairs (Senior Career Research Scientist Award to Rohsenow); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (K05AA019681)
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (contingent vs. non-contingent rewards)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Urn randomization […] on the first day of the voucher period stratified by gender, Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence, and Smoking Contemplation Ladder scores."
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	46/172 (26.7%) in the contingent group and 54/168 (32.1%) in the non-contingent group were lost to follow-up at 12 m follow-up. Attrition was under 50% and similar between groups

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Ruther 2018

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Germany Setting: tobacco dependence outpatient clinic at a University medical centre Recruitment: announcements in the local press and on the University department's homepage, posters in University buildings, and flyers in the University hospital and medical practices
Participants	N = 155 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 95/155 (61.3%) female; average age: 51.9 y; average cig/day: 20; nicotine dependence: FTND 4.9 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Wait-list control: "the waiting control group did not receive any intervention or consultation during the study." (given the opportunity to attend the Smoke_less smoking reduction programme free of charge after the follow-up assessments were completed) Modality of support: n/a Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: n/a Quit date set?: n/a Intervention 1: Active control group: brief consultation on smoking reduction. The guide for the brief intervention included the following elements: a 3-min section with an introduction and questions on smoking history and current smoking behaviour; a 5-min motivational discussion in which the participants were interviewed on their motivation and goals for smoking reduction; a psychoeducation section that presented 4 reduction strategies “smoking according to a schedule,” “omitting superfluous cigarettes,” “extending smoke-free islands,” and “delaying the first cigarette;” and finally clear advice to reduce and ultimately quit smoking Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: 15 mins Number of sessions: 1 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: unclear Intervention 2: Smoke_less smoking reduction programme: (not eligible for inclusion as quitting was not the goal of the intervention) Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 10 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 8 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence

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Ruther 2018 *(Continued)*

	Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: no
Funding source	"The authors have no support or funding to report"
Author conflicts of interest	"T Rüther has been a consultant for, received grant/research support and honoraria from and been a speaker for or on the advisory board of Johnson & Johnson, and Pfizer. O. Pogarell has been on the advisory board of Lundbeck and received speaker's honoraria from Lundbeck, Desitin, and Otsuka. A. Kiss, K. Eberhardt, A. Linhardt and C. Kröger declare no conflicts of interest"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A computer-generated list of random numbers was used to randomly assign participants in a 1:1:1 ratio"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information provided
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Wait-list control was used, meaning that people in this arm may have been less likely to try and quit and may have been waiting to receive treatment to do so. Abstinence was not biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	2/49 (4.1%) in the active control group and 7/55 (12.7%) in the wait-list control were lost to follow-up at 6 m. Attrition was low and similar between groups

Shiffman 2009

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: simulated over-the-counter (OTC) setting Recruitment: print and radio advertisements
Participants	N = 3297 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 1879/3297 (57%) female; average age: 44.2 y; average cig/day: 25; nicotine dependence: FTND 5.7 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	The study was run in a simulated OTC setting. Instructions on quitting and the use of gum were obtained from a printed user's guide and label. No instruction, counselling, or intervention was provided by study personnel. The materials instructed participants to use the gum to reduce cigarettes per day until they achieved 24 h of abstinence and then use the gum to maintain abstinence Comparator: Placebo gum Modality of support: printed self-help materials

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Shiffman 2009 *(Continued)*

	Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: participants self-selected their study gum 'dosage' (2 or 4 mg) after reviewing the labels for both doses, which told smokers of 25 cigarettes a day to select the 4 mg dose Quit date set?: no Intervention: Nicotine gum Modality of support: printed self-help materials Overall contact time: n/a Number of sessions: n/a Pharmacotherapy: participants self-selected their study gum dosage (2 or 4 mg) after reviewing the labels for both doses, which told smokers of 25 cigarettes per day to select the 4 mg dose Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	SmithKline Beecham Consumer Healthcare (now GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare)
Author conflicts of interest	"Dr. Strahs is employed by GSKCH. Through their work at Pinney Associates, Drs. Shiffman and Ferguson serve as consultants to GSKCH on matters related to smoking control and/or nicotine replacement medications. Dr. Shiffman also has a financial interest in a venture to develop new nicotine replacement medications. The authors had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis."
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Using a 1:1 computer-generated randomization scheme, balanced across study sites and generated separately for the 2-and 4-mg groups, participants were randomized on a doubleblind basis to receive active or placebo gum"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Specifies that participants were randomised on a double-blind basis, but does not specify methods
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: “This was a multi-center, placebo-controlled, double-blind RCT of 2- and 4-mg nicotine gum versus placebo”. Comment: No description of placebo and does not explicitly state who was blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified

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Shiffman 2009 *(Continued)*

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	The numbers lost to follow-up is unclear, as authors excluded anyone who failed to quit from follow-ups. It is impossible to separate these numbers from those who were lost for other reasons

Wang 2017

Methods	Study design: cluster-RCT Location: China Setting: unclear Recruitment: trained smoking cessation ambassadors actively recruited adult smokers from the community
Participants	N = 1077 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 201/1077 (18.6%) female; average age: 42.7 y; average cig/day: 15; nicotine dependence: N and % Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) Nicotine dependence > 4: 382/1077 (35.5%) Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received a standard 12-page smoking cessation booklet, and booster messages (1 - 2 mins) by telephone at 1 week, 1 month, and 2 months Comparator: Quit immediately (QI): participants received brief QI advice and a QI card, and brief smoking cessation advice over the telephone at follow-up. the The brief advice was AWARD advice (about 5 mins) focused on quitting immediately and ambassadors encouraged participants to set a quit day close to baseline. Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 10 m Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: yes Intervention: Cut down to quit: participants received brief advice and a card on smoking reduction at baseline; thereafter, on follow-up, they received brief smoking reduction advice over the telephone. Brief advice (5 mins) on smoking reduction used the 'Ask, Warn, Advise, Refer, Do it again' model, which included advising participants to quit by cutting down cigarette consumption at their own pace within 3 months. Smoking cessation ambassadors helped participants to set strategies for gradual reduction, such as reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked per day by 25% in the first week, 50% in the first month, 75% in the second month and quit altogether in the third month, OR scheduled reduction by increasing time intervals between each cigarette, OR the hierarchical reduction approach, starting with the easiest cigarette of the day to forgo and moving to the hardest cigarette to give up (or vice versa). The card also contained the information above Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 10 m Number of sessions: 4 Pharmacotherapy: none

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Wang 2017 *(Continued)*

	Quit date set?: yes
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 6 m Biochemical validation: salivary cotinine
Funding source	Council on Smoking and Health (COSH)
Author conflicts of interest	"None declared"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt Cluster-RCT: an ICC of 0.01 was used to calculate the study sample size, which is very low and likely to have minimal impact. The analysis does not account for an ICC, but as the 95% CI spans 1 any adjustment will only slightly widen the CI and have no impact on conclusions

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "...using permuted block randomization. The primary investigator, who was not involved in the recruitment, randomly generated blocks, with each block size being equal to 4 and containing a random permutation of the 2 groups. All the blocks were combined to generate the list of group allocation." Comment: The CDTQ group had a significantly higher proportion of participants in paid employment, higher daily cigarette consumption and higher nicotine dependence level (HSI score ≥ 4)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The recruitment staff was informed about the group allocation one day prior to the recruitment session. The subjects were not informed about the intervention in other groups."
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically validated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	202/559 (36.1%) of the 'Cut down to quit' group and 214/518 (41.3%) of the 'Quit immediately' group were lost to follow-up. Attrition was less than 50% overall and similar between groups

Wennike 2003

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Denmark Setting: clinic Recruitment: newspaper advertisements
Participants	N = 411 Specialist population?: no Participant characteristics: 254/411 (61.8%) female; average age: 44.5 y; average cig/day: 24; nicotine dependence: FTND 6.4

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Wennike 2003 *(Continued)*

	Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	All participants received information on behavioural smoking reduction and the general implications of smoking and its effects on health parameters. They were asked to reduce their daily number of cigarettes as much as possible by increasing the intervals between cigarettes, or increasing the time to first cigarette in the morning, or removing habitual cigarettes. Smoking cessation was recommended as the ultimate goal throughout the study Comparator: placebo gum Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: ranged between 2 h 15 mins and 4 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: placebo gum was provided free of charge for ad libitum use for up to 12 months Quit date set?: no Intervention: nicotine gum Modality of support: face-to-face Overall contact time: ranged between 2 h 15 mins and 4 h 30 mins Number of sessions: 9 Pharmacotherapy: participants who scored ≤ 5 in the Fagerström test were allocated to 2 mg nicotine gum and those scoring 6 - 10 were allocated to 4 mg nicotine gum. Nicotine gum was provided free of charge for ad libitum use for up to 12 m Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence Longest follow-up: 24 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	Pharmacia AB, Sweden
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction method versus reduction method (pharmacotherapy)

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information given
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	No information given
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: “This 2-year, double-blind, randomized, placebo controlled trial with parallel groups tested the efficacy and safety of nicotine gum in smoking reduction”; “The placebo gum was similar in appearance and taste, but contained no nicotine”. Comment: Does not specify who was blinded

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Wennike 2003 *(Continued)*

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "153 (37%) completed the 24-month study" Comment: Therefore overall attrition was high, and was not reported split by groups

Wu 2017

Methods	Study design: RCT Location: China Setting: "Endocrinology and Acupuncture out-patient clinics" Recruitment: all patients attending the Endocrinology and Acupuncture out-patient clinics were invited to take part
Participants	N = 369 Specialist population?: male hospital outpatients; 71% had the following diseases: heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, other Participant characteristics: 0/369 (0%) female; average age: 40.4 y; average cig/day: 10 – 19: 160/369 (43%); ≥ 20: 209/369 (57%); nicotine dependence: FTND: 174/369 (47.2%) scored 0 - 3; 49/369 (13.3) scored 4 - 5, and 146/369 (39.6%) scored 6 – 10 Preference for quitting abruptly versus gradually: not reported
Interventions	Comparator: Exercise and diet advice: there was no mention of smoking reduction or cessation. Participants received brief face-to-face advice (1 min) about exercise and diet, and then follow-up counselling over the phone Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 6 m Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no Intervention: Smoking reduction intervention: brief face-to-face advice (1 min) about smoking. Participants were then told to reduce their cigarette consumption by ≥ 50% within 1 month. It was explained that reducing smoking should be an intermediate step before complete cessation. Participants received follow-up counselling over the phone Modality of support: face-to-face and telephone Overall contact time: 6 m Number of sessions: 6 Pharmacotherapy: none Quit date set?: no
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence

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Wu 2017 *(Continued)*

	Longest follow-up: 12 m Biochemical validation: exhaled CO
Funding source	National Natural Science Foundation of China (81373080), the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission (Z121107001012070) and the Chinese PLA General Hospital (2013FC-TSYS-1021 and MJ201447)
Author conflicts of interest	"None"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A research assistant of the project generated the random numbers for group assignment using a computer"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "After written consent, a trained counsellor who was not involved in preparing the randomization sequence opened a serially numbered, opaque and sealed envelope with a card inside indicating intervention or control and randomly allocated the participant accordingly, thus ensuring allocation concealment"
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Abstinence was biochemically verified
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	60/181 (33.2%) in the smoking reduction group and 59/188 (31.4%) in the exercise and diet advice group were lost to follow-up. Attrition was under 50% and similar across groups

CBT: cognitive behavioural therapy; CO: carbon monoxide; cpd, cigs/day: cigarettes per day; FTND: Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence; h: hour; ICC: interclass correlation coefficient; ICI: inter-cigarette interval; m: month; min: minute; n/a: not applicable; NRT: nicotine replacement therapy; ppm: parts per million; RCT: randomised controlled trial; y: year

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
ACTRN12609000482268	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
ACTRN12617000905369	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Applegate 2004	Aim was not to quit
Armitage 2007	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Atwood 1975	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Audrain McGovern 2011	Aim was not to quit
Aveyard 2011	Not a randomised study
Aveyard 2014	Not a randomised study

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Baker 2006	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Barbarin 1978	No suitable control
Batra 2003	Aim was not to quit
Batra 2005	Aim was not to quit
Beavers 1973	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Becona 1991	Not a randomised study
Becona 1993	No suitable control
Becona 1998	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Becona 2001	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Becona Iglesias 1989	Not a randomised study
Berecz 1971	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Berecz 1984	Did not measure cessation
Berger 2006	Not a randomised study
Bernard 1972	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Blalock 2001	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Bloch 2010	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Bolliger 2000b	Aim was not to quit
Borland 1999	Aim was not to quit
Borland 2013	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Bowers 1987	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Bradford 1991	Not a randomised study
Brown 1984	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Brue 2001	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Buceta 1989	Not a randomised study
Burling 1982	Not a randomised study
Burling 1989	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Burling 1994	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Burris 2014	Aim was not to quit

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Cacciapaglia 2007	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Caponnetto 2013	Aim was not to quit
Caponnetto 2014	Aim was not to quit
Cassidy 2018	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Chambliss 1979	Not a randomised study
Chen 2013	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Cinciripini 1994	Not a randomised study
Colby 2005	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Colletti 1978	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Colletti 1979	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Colletti 1980	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Colletti 1982	Not a randomised study
Corty 1984	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Cropsey 2008	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Cropsey 2015	Not a randomised study
Crosbie 1972	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
D'Ruiz 2017	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Darity 1997	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Daughton 1994	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Delahunt 1977	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Dlack 1999	Aim was not to quit
Dogris 1998	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Ebbert 2010	Aim was not to quit
Ehrsam 1991	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Elliott 1978	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Emmons 1988	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Etringer 1984	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Etter 2011	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Euler 1973	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Evins 2001	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Evins 2007	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Fagerström 2002a	Not a randomised study
Farkas 2001	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Fatemi 2005	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Fatemi 2013	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Feryo 2009	Not a randomised study
Filia 2010	Intervention targeted multiple lifestyle factors, not just smoking
Forgays 1987	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Foxx 1979	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Foxx 1983	Not a randomised study
Franklin 2009	Aim was not to quit
Frederiksen 1976	Not a randomised study
Fuhrer 1972	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Galizia 1990	Not a randomised study
Gariti 2002	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Gelkopf 2012	Aim was not to quit
Gil Roales-Nieto 1992b	Aim was not to quit
Glasgow 1983	Aim was not to quit
Glasgow 1984	Aim was not to quit
Glasgow 1986	Aim was not to quit
Glasgow 2009b	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Gonzalez 1991	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Gradl 2009	Not a randomised study
Graff 1966	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Gulliver 2008	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Gutmann 1967	Aim was not to quit

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Gylys 2000	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Hamilton 1998	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Hatsukami 1988	Aim was not to quit
Hatsukami 2005	Aim was not to quit
Hawk 2015	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Hilleman 1994	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Hills 1982	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Hovell 2009	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Hughes 1991	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Hughes 2004b	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Hughes 2007	Not a randomised study
Hughes 2011	Aim was not to quit
Hughes 2016	Not a randomised study
Hurt 1990	Not a randomised study
ISRCTN13288677	Aim was not to quit
ISRCTN13837944	Follow-up less than six months following baseline
ISRCTN64013828	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Jacobs 1971	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Jeon 2016	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Jerome 1999b	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Joksic 2011	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Joseph 2005	Aim was not to quit
Karam-Hage 2014	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Karoly 1975	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
KCT0001277	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Kelly 2010	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Keutzer 1968	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Klein 2010	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Klemperer 2016	Not a randomised study
Lamb 2004	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Lamb 2007	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Lamb 2010	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Lan 2007	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Lando 1985	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Larson 1999	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Leischow 2004	Not a randomised study
Levinson 1971	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Levinson 2008	Aim was not to quit
Lichtenstein 1967	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Lillington 1998	Not a randomised study
Macgregor 1996	Not a randomised study
Marston 1971	Did not measure cessation
Meredith 2011	Not a randomised study
Mihaltan 2007	Not a randomised study
Morris 2011	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Mueller 2012	Aim was not to quit
Muramoto 1999	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Murray 1981	Aim was not to quit
Myette 1993	Not a randomised study
Myles 1994	Not a randomised study
Møller 2002	Did not measure cessation
NCT01772641	Study terminated due to difficulty recruiting and retaining participants
NCT01982110	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
NCT03128554	Did not measure cessation
Nentwig 1978	Aim was not to quit
Newman 1982	Aim was not to quit

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Noonan 2018	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
NTR5113	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
O'Brien 2015	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
O'Connor 1998	Not a randomised study
Olbrich 2008	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Orleans 1991	Intervention only included nicotine and/or tar fading, not reduction in smoking behaviour
Patten 1996	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Pisinger 2005	Not a randomised study
Relinger 1977	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Rennard 1993	Aim was not to quit
Rennard 2010	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Riggs 2001	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Riley 2002	Aim was not to quit
Ritchie 1991	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Robey 2015	Not a randomised study
Rose 2010	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Rovina 2003	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Royce 1995	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Rutter 1990	Aim was not to quit
Salk 1976	Not a randomised study
Schiller 2012	Participants were smokeless tobacco users
Schinke 1978	Aim was not to quit
Schleicher 2010	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Schuurmans 2016	Not a randomised study
Schwartz 1967	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Scott 1986	Not a randomised study
Severson 2000	Participants were smokeless tobacco users
Sipich 1974	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention

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Study	Reason for exclusion
Smith 2017	Not a randomised study
Spanos 1993	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Srivastava 2007	Not a randomised study
Stein 2002	Aim was not to quit
Steinberg 2018	Did not measure cessation
Stitzer 1985	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Suedfeld 1974	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Sutherland 1975	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Templer 1969	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Thompson 2016	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Thorndike 2006	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Thuerauf 2007	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Tidey 2002	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Tseng 2016	Aim was not to quit
Tønnesen 2005	Aim was not to quit
Weidberg 2018	Follow-up less than 6 months following baseline
Wetter 2006	Not a randomised study
Wewers 2009	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
White 2011	No behavioural smoking reduction intervention
Wiseman 1998	Not a randomised study

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment *[ordered by study ID]*

Cinciripini 2001

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown

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Cinciripini 2001 *(Continued)*

Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a conference abstract that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'Scheduled smoking and transdermal nicotine replacement'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We have contacted the lead author without response.

Cooper 1990

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a conference abstract that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'Behaviour modification and nicotine reduction therapy with heavy smokers: Comparison of four different dosing strategies'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We contacted the lead author, but they were no longer able to locate the associated conference presentation information.

Engeln 1969

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a dissertation that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'A comparison of desensitization and aversive conditioning as treatment methods to reduce cigarette smoking'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We did not contact the author as we were unable to locate their contact details, and due to the age of the dissertation we would be unlikely to locate additional information.

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Gardner 1971

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a dissertation that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'A test of coverant control therapy to reduce cigarette smoking: A comparative study of the effectiveness of two different strategies with a direct test of the effectiveness of contingency management'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We did not contact the author as we were unable to locate their contact details, and due to the age of the dissertation we would be unlikely to locate additional information.

Palmer 1983

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a dissertation that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'A multiple stage treatment for smoking reduction'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We did not contact the author as we were unable to locate their contact details, and due to the age of the dissertation we would be unlikely to locate additional information.

Rennard 1994

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown

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Rennard 1994 *(Continued)*

Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a conference abstract that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'The effects of nicotine replacement therapy on cigarette smoking reduction'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We have contacted the lead author without response.

Weis 1974

Methods	Unknown
Participants	Unknown
Interventions	Unknown
Outcomes	Unknown
Funding source	Unknown
Author conflicts of interest	Unknown
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unknown This is a dissertation that we have been unable to locate, titled: 'An experimental examination of Cautela's covert sensitization as a smoking reduction technique'. We have therefore been unable to carry out a full eligibility assessment. We did not contact the author as we were unable to locate their contact details, and due to the age of the dissertation we would be unlikely to locate additional information.

Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Hagens 2017

Trial name or title	The REDUQ trial
Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Netherlands Setting: outpatient hospital pulmonary clinics Recruitment: from medical records, by chest physicians during outpatient hospital visits, through leaflets and posters in waiting rooms, and through advertisements in local newspapers
Participants	Goal N = 262 Specialist population?: people aged 40 - 80 years with COPD Eligibility criteria: a clinical diagnosis of COPD, aged 40 – 80 years, smoking ≥ 10 cigarettes per day, no intention to quit within the next month (i.e. not ready to quit) but interested in reducing smoking, had made 2 or more failed lifetime quit attempts. Patients pregnant or intending to become

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Hagens 2017 *(Continued)*

	pregnant within the next 18 months, who have a serious psychological condition, who are contraindicated for NRT, or have insufficient comprehension of the Dutch language, are excluded
Interventions	Comparator: Self-help reduction: one-off meeting addressing themes like smoking in relation to COPD, self-monitoring, high-risk situations, ways to reduce the number of cigarettes smoked, and the use of NRT to aid smoking reduction. A non-tailored self-help manual was provided, describing the scheduled reduced smoking procedure and other ways to reduce smoking, as well as tips on how to cope with urges to smoke and stress, and how to prevent relapse. Intervention: Intensive reduction: Group sessions comprising education, group discussion, sharing of experiences, and strategies to improve participants' self-efficacy to achieve and sustain reduced smoking levels. Participants received a comprehensive workbook, containing written information on all aspects of the intervention, and homework assignments to be carried out prior to each session. Telephone sessions were tailored to the individual's needs and progress towards the reduction objective and addressed current smoking status and experiences with smoking reduction and NRT. To reduce smoking, 'scheduled reduced smoking' was used: smokers were instructed to smoke only at prespecified times of the day and the interval between cigarettes was progressively increased. Individualised smoking reduction schedules were constructed according to baseline smoking rate, daily wakening cycle and success at meeting intermediate reduction goals. The first treatment week, participants were expected to follow a schedule without reducing consumption. Participants were subsequently instructed to reduce by 25% between weeks 2 and 4 and by 50% in weeks 4 to week 8. At each meeting, participants who were unsuccessful in meeting their reduction goal were motivated to reach this goal by the next meeting. From week 8 to week 13, those successful in achieving a 50% or greater reduction were highly encouraged to consider cessation and enter cessation treatment. If they were not ready to quit smoking completely they were given the options to reduce further (e.g. 75% reduction compared to baseline) or maintain their current level of reduced smoking. Those who did not reach a reduction of at least 50% were encouraged to continue working on the 50% reduction goal. From 3 months onwards, all participants were encouraged to consider cessation, regardless of the reduction achieved at that point.
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged (from 6 - 18 m) Longest follow-up: 18 m
Starting date	01 June 2010
Contact information	Marcel Pieterse PhD
Funding source	Netherlands Lung Foundation (grant number 3.4.08.036)
Author conflicts of interest	"The authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Relevant comparisons:

NCT02124187

Trial name or title	Smoking Cessation And Reduction in Depression (SCARID)
Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Italy Setting: not reported Recruitment: not reported
Participants	Goal N = 129

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NCT02124187 *(Continued)*

	Specialist population?: People with depression Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) (according to DSM 5 criteria); smoke ≥ 10 factory-made tobacco cig/day, for at least the past 5 years; age 18 - 65 years; in good general health (absence of cancer, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, severe cardiac arrhythmia, recent cerebrovascular incident, or severe atherosclerosis); not currently attempting to quit smoking or wishing to do so in the next 30 days; 6 m committed to follow the trial procedures Exclusion: use of smokeless tobacco, NRT or other smoking cessation therapies; pregnancy or breastfeeding; current or recent (less than 1 yr) past history of alcohol and/or drug abuse; active suicidal intention; other significant co-morbidities according to the Investigator's clinical assessment.
Interventions	Comparator 1: Nicotine-free inhalator Comparator 2: 0 mg nicotine electronic cigarette Intervention : 24 mg nicotine electronic cigarette
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: continuous, validated by exhaled CO Longest follow-up: 12 m
Starting date	December 2020
Contact information	Pasquale Caponnetto; Giuseppe Minutolo
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: unclear with information available

NCT02354872

Trial name or title	Motivation project: testing intervention components for the smoker who is unwilling to quit
Methods	Study design: Factorial RCT (2x2x2x2) Location: USA Setting: Primary care Recruitment: not reported
Participants	Goal N = 577 Specialist population?: no Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: age ≥ 18 years; smoking > 4 cigarettes/day for the previous 6 months; able to read, write, and speak English; have reliable phone access and agree to respond to IVR phone prompts; and if currently using NRT, agreeing to use only study medication for the duration of the study; not currently attempting to quit smoking; not intending to quit smoking (defined as no plans to quit in the next month); and planning to remain in the intervention catchment area for at least 12 months Exclusion: currently taking bupropion or varenicline; medical contraindications to using NRT including hospitalised (for at least 1 night) for a stroke, heart attack, congestive heart failure or diabetes in the last 30 days; diagnosis of or treatment for schizophrenia, a psychotic disorder or bipolar disorder in the last 10 years; and, if the participant is a woman of childbearing potential, being

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NCT02354872 *(Continued)*

	pregnant or intending to becoming pregnant or unwillingness to use an approved method of birth control during treatment
Interventions	Participants randomised to 1 of 2 levels on 4 different factors, resulting in 16 trial arms: 1) Nicotine mini-lozenge vs. no mini-lozenge, 2) Behavioral reduction counseling (intervention: BR) vs. no behavioral reduction counseling, 3) 5Rs motivation counseling (intervention 5 R's) vs. no 5Rs motivation counseling, and 4) Behavioral activation counseling (intervention BA) vs. no behavioral activation counseling Comparator: No behavioural reduction counselling (but participants are also randomised to the treatments above) Intervention: Behavioral reduction counseling, delivered in 10 (10 - 15 minute) sessions over a 52-week period, with an in-person session at Visit 1 followed by 9 phone counselling sessions. Sessions front-loaded to enhance acquisition of new behaviours. Counselling emphasises the development of smoking control skills through feasible, specific, and graded assignments of smoking reduction activities that are tracked over time. Rationales for the reduction intervention, why reduction (e.g. eliminating smoking contexts) should help the smoker, and specific exercises and goals will be provided
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence; validated by exhaled CO Longest follow-up: 12 m
Starting date	January 2015
Contact information	Principal Investigator: Robin Mermelstein, PhD (Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago)
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment 2) Reduction versus abrupt; 3) Reduction method versus reduction method

NCT02370147

Trial name or title	Very brief smoking reduction intervention
Methods	Study design: RCT Location: China Setting: hospital outpatient clinics Recruitment: people who smoke and are attending outpatient clinics in the endocrinology and acupuncture departments in a hospital will be enrolled
Participants	Goal N = 500 Specialist population?: people attending outpatient clinics in the endocrinology and acupuncture departments for various reasons Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: aged ≥ 18 years old; smoking > 10 cpd in past month; no intention to quit smoking; happy to participate in follow-ups, and provide informed consent.

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NCT02370147 *(Continued)*

	Exclusion: < 10 cpd in past month; disease that would make it unethical to tell someone not to quit immediately; cognitively impaired; pregnant
Interventions	Comparator: exercise- and diet-advice group (EDA) (not smoking treatment): counsellors will give participants very brief advice for about 1 minute, advising them to engage in regular physical activity 3 or 4 times a week and to have a healthy and balanced diet including more fruits and vegetables. The tobacco-use status of each smoker will be assessed at each follow-up interview, similar to the intervention group. Smoking cessation or smoking reduction will not be mentioned Intervention: Smoking-reduction intervention group (SRI): trained counsellors will give participants a very brief smoking-reduction intervention lasting approximately 1 minute. They will be warned of the health problems associated with smoking and advised to reduce smoking consumption to at least half of their total consumption within the next month. Participants will be asked to bear in mind that the current attempt to reduce smoking would be an intermediate step before complete cessation. Additional smoking cessation interventions will be provided at each follow-up
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged, validated by exhaled CO and salivary cotinine Longest follow-up: 12 m
Starting date	March 2015
Contact information	Yao He (Institute of Geriatrics, Chinese PLA General Hospital)
Funding source	The National Natural Science Foundation of China (81373080), the Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission (Z121107001012070) and the Chinese PLA General Hospital (2013FC-TSYS-1021 and MJ201447)
Author conflicts of interest	"All authors declare that they have no competing interests"
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus no treatment

NCT02515500

Trial name or title	Cigarette reduction using the Quitbit digital lighter and mobile application for smoking cessation
Methods	Study design: RCT Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: not reported
Participants	Goal N = 200 Specialist population?: no Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: 18 years of age; cigarette smoker; wanting to quit in the next 30 days; preference to quit gradually (vs abruptly) or having no preference; access to an iPhone (iOS only); completion of a run-in period Exclusion: no major change in number of cpd in the past month (± 20%); no major health diagnoses that could impact study attrition
Interventions	Comparator: Gradual cessation: details unclear

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NCT02515500 *(Continued)*

	Intervention: Gradual cessation with Quitbit - cigarette reduction intervention using a novel device called the Quitbit, a digital lighter paired with a smart phone mobile application, to enhance self-regulatory techniques for reducing cpd toward cessation
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: validated by salivary cotinine Longest follow-up: 6 m
Starting date	September 2015
Contact information	Julie Wang, PhD, MPH
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: Reduction method versus reduction method (computerised device)

NCT02564315

Trial name or title	The long-term quitting (smoking cessation) study
Methods	Study design: RCT (factorial element, described as sequential, multiple assignment, randomised trial (SMART) design) Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: not reported
Participants	Goal N = 1157 Specialist population?: no Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: age ≥ 18 years; smoking > 4 cpd for the previous 6 months; able to read, write, and speak English; have reliable phone access and agree to respond to IVR phone prompts; if currently using NRT, agreeing to use only study medication for the duration of the study; motivation to quit smoking; planning to remain in the intervention catchment area for at least 2 years and 2 months Exclusion: currently taking bupropion or varenicline; unwillingness to cease other forms of nicotine replacement or Chantix (also called varenicline); medical contraindications to using NRT; diagnosis of or treatment for schizophrenia, a psychotic disorder or bipolar disorder in the last 10 years; being pregnant or intending to becoming pregnant or unwillingness to use an approved method of birth control during treatment
Interventions	All participants offered evidence-based cessation treatment (cessation medication plus counselling). Participants who relapse will be eligible to proceed to the next phase and receive 1 of the following treatments: Comparator 1: Recycling counselling: participants encouraged to quit again as soon as possible. 8 weeks of combination nicotine replacement therapy (nicotine patch + nicotine mini-lozenge) Comparator 2: Preparation phase control: continuation of Quit Phase treatment plus advice to seek additional help from the Wisconsin Tobacco Quit Line or their clinic care provider Intervention: Behavioural reduction counselling + nicotine mini-lozenge: targets smoking reduction and preparation for a new quit attempt.

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NCT02564315 *(Continued)*

	Participants who elect to make a new quit attempt will be randomised to 1 of 4 treatment conditions in a 2x2 fully-crossed factorial design: (a) supportive counseling + skill training; (b) supportive counseling + brief information; (c) skill training + brief information; and (d) brief information only
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: 7-day point prevalence, validated by exhaled CO Longest follow-up: 14 m
Starting date	October 2015
Contact information	Tanya Schlam, PhD (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method

NCT02894957

Trial name or title	Varenicline for "gradual" vs "abrupt" smoking cessation in low-motivated COPD smokers
Methods	Study design: RCT Location: Israel Setting: pulmonary outpatient clinic Recruitment: from those attending the outpatient clinic of Pulmonary Institute of the Share Zedek Medical Center, in Jerusalem
Participants	Goal N = 250 Specialist population?: people with COPD Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: men or women aged ≥ 35 years; currently smoking 10 cpd or more; having smoked 15 pack years or more; presenting a CO level in expired air ≥ 10 ppm; with low motivation to quit; willing to sign a statement of informed consent; willing to sign a written commitment to quit at a target quit date; women of child-bearing potential should agree to use acceptable contraception methods. Exclusion: history of treatment with systemic corticosteroids or hospitalisation for a COPD exacerbation in the 4-week period prior to enrolment; diagnosis of depression or current treatment with antidepressants; history of serious psychiatric disorder; myocardial infarction within the last 3 months; unstable angina; severe cardiac arrhythmia; use of any form of smokeless tobacco or nicotine substitution or having followed any cessation programme in the past 3 months; alcohol or other drug addiction; pregnant or lactating women
Interventions	Comparator: Abrupt: participants will be asked to smoke as usual for 6 weeks after enrolment, then stop altogether. Varenicline will be provided post-quit for 12 weeks Intervention: Gradual: participants will be advised to reduce their smoking by 25% in the first 2 weeks, 50% in weeks 3 - 4, and 75% in weeks 5 - 6; however, this will be given only as an indication and every participant will be allowed to choose their own goal and rate of progress. To achieve reduction each participant will be offered 3 structured ways: a) scheduled reduction (SR), i.e. gradually increasing the time between cigarettes (the ICI); b) Hierarchical reduction - easiest first, i.e. rating cigarettes in terms of how difficult it would be to give up, then eliminate each in turn, starting with the easiest one; and c) Hierarchical reduction - hardest first, this is similar to the previous one

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NCT02894957 *(Continued)*

	but the participant must start with the hardest cigarette to give up first. Varenicline will be provided pre-quit for 6 weeks and post-quit for 12 weeks
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence from week 10 to week 30; validated by exhaled CO Longest follow-up: 30 weeks
Starting date	June 2019
Contact information	Abraham Bohadana; Gabriel Izbicki
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt

NCT02905656

Trial name or title	Strategies to promote cessation in smokers who are not ready to quit (PACE)
Methods	Study design: Factorial RCT Location: USA Setting: not reported Recruitment: not reported
Participants	Goal N = 828 Specialist population?: no Eligibility criteria: Inclusion: able to understand English; for the past 12 months, has smoked 5 or more cigarettes a day; 18 years or older; planning on quitting smoking someday; access to a telephone; willing and able to use nicotine gum; not currently using Chantix or Wellbutrin Exclusion: planning to quit smoking cigarettes in the next 30 days; currently pregnant, breastfeeding, or planning to become pregnant in the next 12 months; currently using Chantix or Wellbutrin; diagnosed with an unstable heart condition
Interventions	Comparator 1: Brief advice: participants receive brief advice to quit smoking, and are provided psycho-education citing health consequences and the positive impact on mortality and morbidity Comparator 2: Motivational Interviewing (MI): a collaborative conversation style for strengthening a person's own motivation and commitment to change. MI attempts to avoid a confrontational style and instead guides participants toward choosing to make a change in their behaviour Intervention 1: Rate reduction: participants will be informed of evidence that systematic reductions in smoking behaviour can lead to long-term smoking cessation. Nicotine gum Intervention 2: Rate reduction + motivational interviewing (MI): Participants receive both rate reduction and the MI intervention described above. Nicotine gum
Outcomes	Definition of abstinence: prolonged abstinence (2-week grace period after quitting) Longest follow-up: 12 m
Starting date	September 2016

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NCT02905656 *(Continued)*

Contact information	Karen Derefinko; Sarah Hand
Funding source	Not reported
Author conflicts of interest	Not reported
Notes	Relevant comparisons: 1) Reduction versus abrupt; 2) Reduction method versus reduction method (MI)

CO: carbon monoxide; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cpd: cigarettes per day; ICI: inter-cigarette interval; IVR: interactive voice response; ppm: parts per million

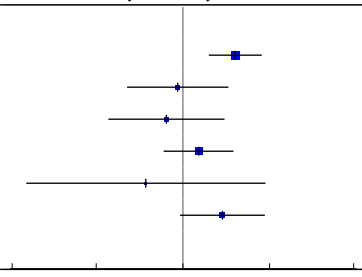
DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Reduction to quit versus no treatment

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	6	1599	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.74 [0.90, 3.38]
2 Abstinence: subgrouped by pre-quit pharma in reduction arm	6		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Nicotine patch +/or gum	2	633	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.64 [0.42, 6.44]
2.2 None	5	966	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.64 [0.88, 3.07]
3 Quit attempts	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Pre-quit reduction in cpd of at least 50%	2	473	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.79 [1.28, 2.51]
5 Pre-quit SAEs	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Reduction to quit versus no treatment, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	No SC treatment n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Brockway 1977	0/15	0/12			Not estimable
Carpenter 2004	37/212	9/207		27.5%	4.01[1.99,8.11]
Cook 2016	23/198	2/15		15.07%	0.87[0.23,3.35]
Cook 2016	5/62	2/16		12.59%	0.65[0.14,3.02]
Glasgow 2009a	11/198	7/191		22.39%	1.52[0.6,3.83]
Ruther 2018	0/49	1/55		3.92%	0.37[0.02,8.96]
Wu 2017	11/181	4/188		18.53%	2.86[0.93,8.81]



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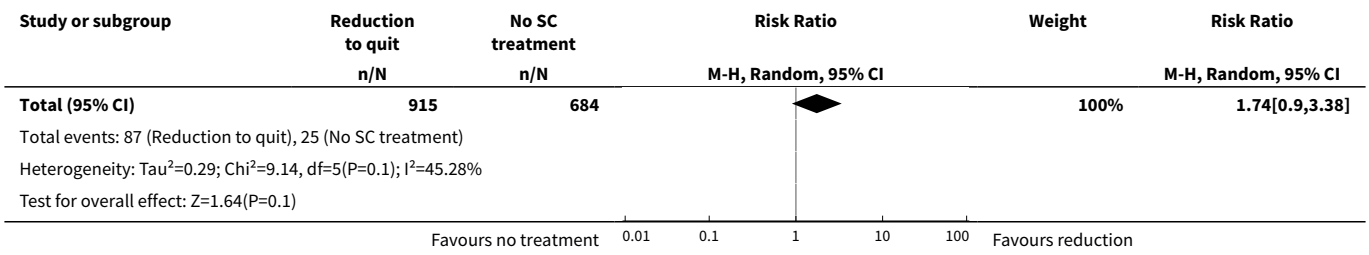
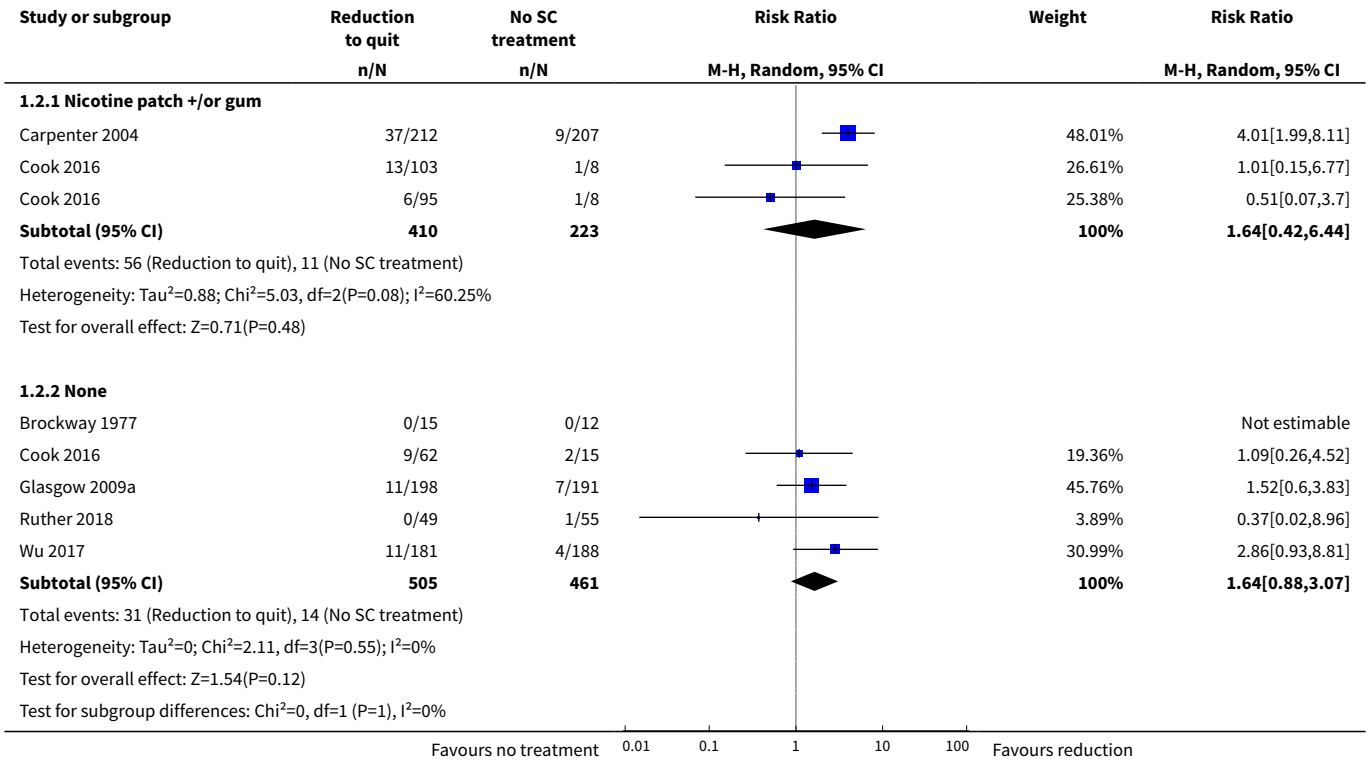
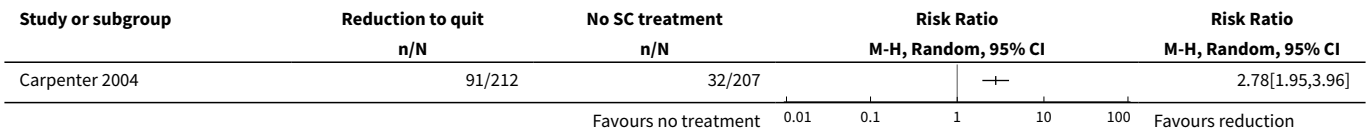


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Reduction to quit versus no treatment, Outcome 2 Abstinence: subgrouped by pre-quit pharma in reduction arm.



Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Reduction to quit versus no treatment, Outcome 3 Quit attempts.



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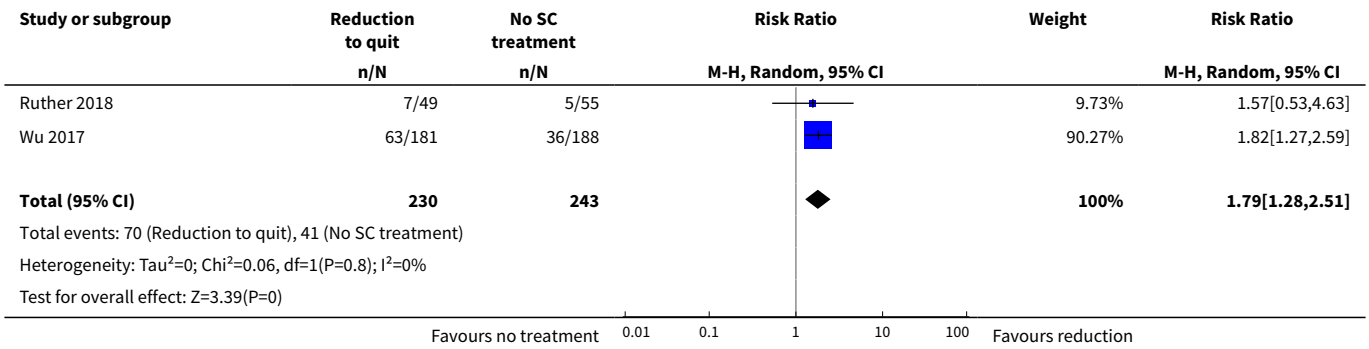
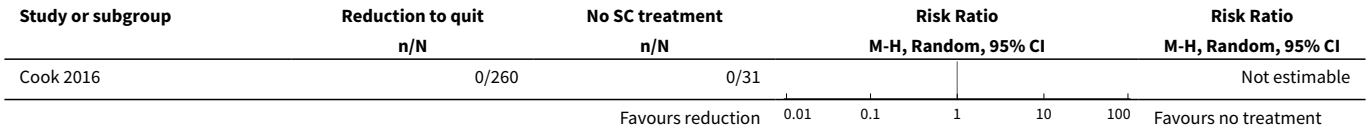
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Reduction to quit versus no treatment, Outcome 4 Pre-quit reduction in cpd of at least 50%.



Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Reduction to quit versus no treatment, Outcome 5 Pre-quit SAEs.



Comparison 2. Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.87, 1.17]
2 Abstinence: sensitivity analysis removing studies with lower-intensity abrupt arms	17	6656	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.80, 1.12]
3 Abstinence: subgrouped by pre-quit pharma in reduction arm	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.87, 1.17]
3.1 Varenicline	1	314	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.48 [1.16, 1.90]
3.2 NRT	9	4359	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.72, 1.16]
3.3 None	13	4546	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.85, 1.19]
4 Abstinence: subgrouped by set quit date	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.88, 1.17]
4.1 Quit date set	14	4704	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.81, 1.18]
4.2 No quit date set	6	3128	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.78, 1.41]
4.3 Unclear	2	1387	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.16 [0.71, 1.88]

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Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
5 Abstinence: subgrouped by cpd vs sfp reduction	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.88, 1.17]
5.1 Cigarettes per day (cpd)	14	4503	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.05 [0.89, 1.23]
5.2 Smoke free periods (sfp)	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.82 [0.39, 1.70]
5.3 Choice of cpd or sfp	6	4513	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.72, 1.42]
5.4 Unclear	1	139	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.54, 1.70]
6 Abstinence: subgrouped by structured vs unstructured reduction advised	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.87, 1.17]
6.1 Structured reduction advice	16	8172	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.81, 1.14]
6.2 Unstructured reduction advice	6	908	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.19 [0.92, 1.54]
6.3 Unclear	1	139	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.54, 1.70]
7 Abstinence: subgrouped by length of the reduction period	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.88, 1.17]
7.1 Less than or equal to 4 weeks	13	5277	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.81, 1.10]
7.2 5 to 13 weeks	5	3266	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.75, 1.37]
7.3 6 months	1	100	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.25 [0.03, 2.16]
7.4 18 months	1	152	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.40, 2.26]
7.5 Unclear	2	424	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.24 [0.74, 2.06]
8 Abstinence: subgrouped by reduction goal	22	9219	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.88, 1.17]
8.1 Reduce < 50%	1	91	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.21 [0.62, 2.36]
8.2 Reduce 50%	4	565	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.71, 1.46]
8.3 Reduce 75-85%	3	1571	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.78 [0.57, 1.07]
8.4 Reduce 100%	7	1779	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.78, 1.44]
8.5 Chosen by individual participants	5	3810	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.78, 1.37]
8.6 No goals stated	3	1403	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.14 [0.72, 1.79]
9 Quit attempts	11	5389	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.92 [0.85, 0.99]

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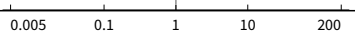
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
10 Pre-quit reduction of at least 50%	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
10.1 Cpd	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
10.2 Exhaled CO	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
11 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	5		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
12 Pre-quit reduction in carbon monoxide	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
13 Pre-quit reduction in cotinine	1	128	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	95.12 [6.60, 183.64]
14 Pre-quit SAEs	6		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
14.1 NRT	4	1559	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.19 [0.63, 2.27]
14.2 No pharmacotherapy	3	750	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
15 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information			Other data	No numeric data
16 Moderation of the reduction vs abrupt quitting effect			Other data	No numeric data

Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Carpenter 2003	5/32	3/35		1.08%	1.82[0.47,7.02]
Carpenter 2004	37/212	46/197		6.92%	0.75[0.51,1.1]
Chan 2011	74/928	10/226		3.73%	1.8[0.95,3.43]
Cinciripini 1995	20/65	17/63		4.68%	1.14[0.66,1.97]
Cook 2016	2/32	7/32		0.9%	0.29[0.06,1.27]
Cook 2016	2/30	0/33		0.23%	5.48[0.27,109.83]
Cook 2016	1/33	6/35		0.49%	0.18[0.02,1.39]
Cook 2016	2/32	1/14		0.39%	0.88[0.09,8.88]
Cook 2016	4/37	3/33		0.98%	1.19[0.29,4.93]
Cook 2016	7/34	4/34		1.49%	1.75[0.56,5.43]
Cook 2016	3/32	1/32		0.43%	3[0.33,27.33]
Cook 2016	7/30	2/14		0.96%	1.63[0.39,6.88]
Cummings 1988	35/662	23/615		5.05%	1.41[0.85,2.36]
Curry 1988	16/65	19/74		4.37%	0.96[0.54,1.7]
Etter 2009	32/154	31/160		6.04%	1.07[0.69,1.67]
Flaxman 1978	4/16	2/16		0.84%	2[0.42,9.42]



Favours abrupt quitting — Favours reduction to quit

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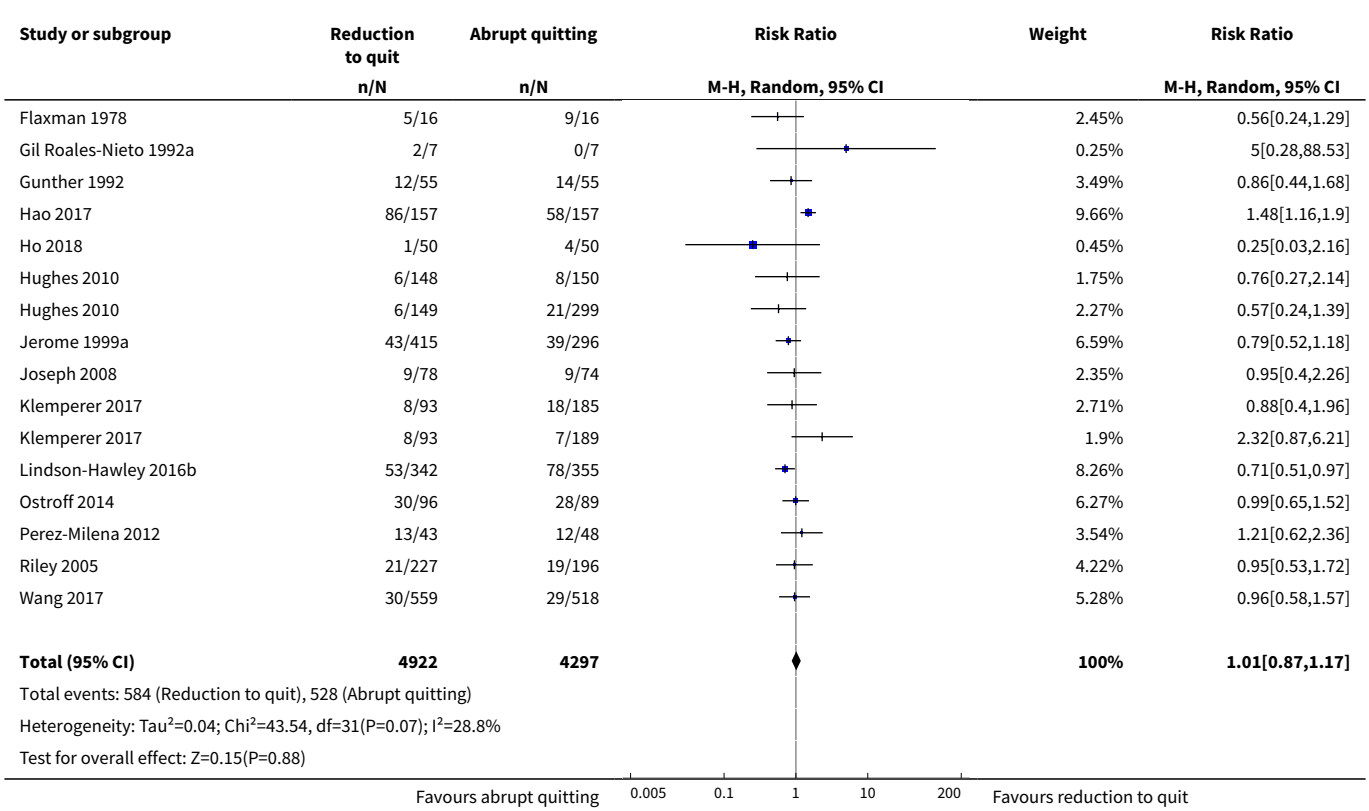
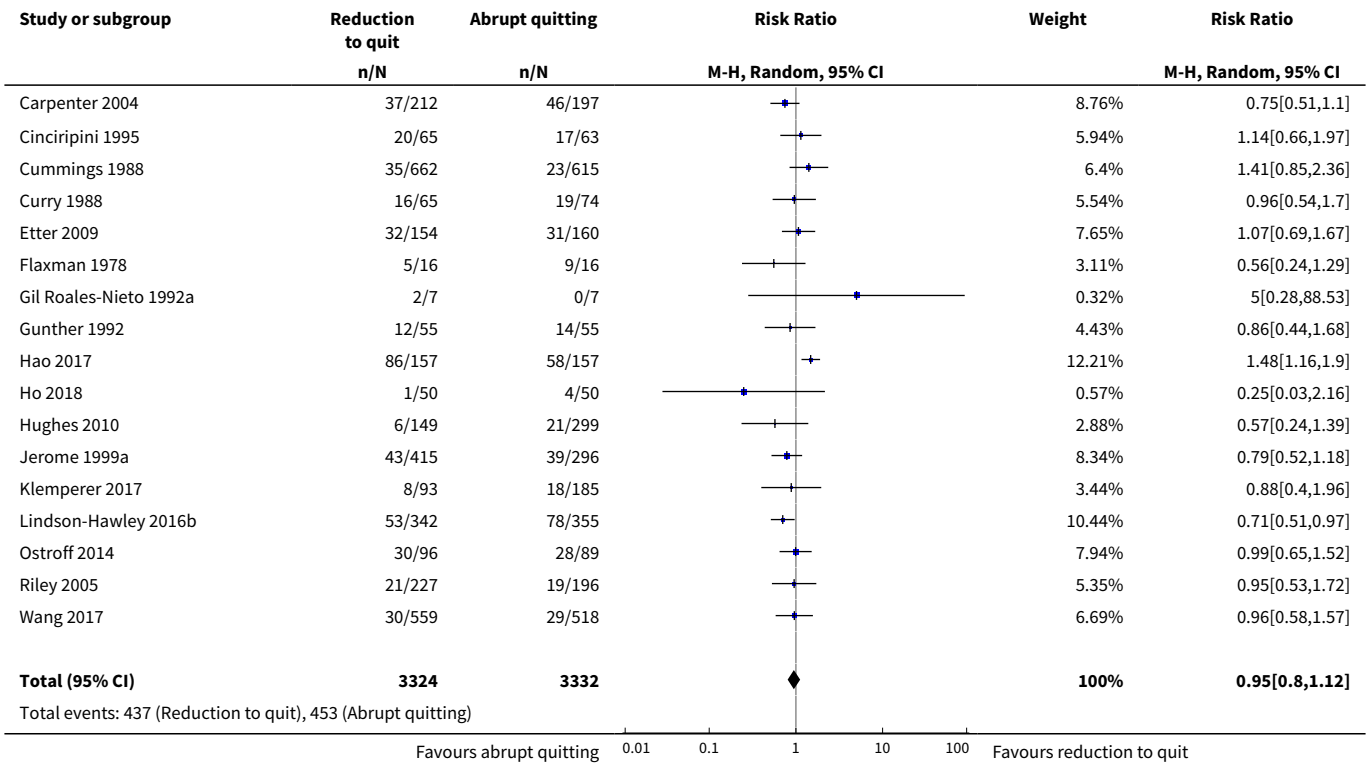


Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 2 Abstinence: sensitivity analysis removing studies with lower-intensity abrupt arms.



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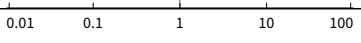
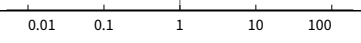
Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit	Abrupt quitting	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Random, 95% CI
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.04; Chi²=26.6, df=16(P=0.05); I²=39.85%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.65(P=0.52)					



Favours abrupt quitting — Favours reduction to quit

Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 3 Abstinence: subgrouped by pre-quit pharma in reduction arm.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit	Abrupt quitting	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Random, 95% CI
2.3.1 Varenicline					
Hao 2017	86/157	58/157		9.66%	1.48[1.16,1.9]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**157**	**157**		**9.66%**	**1.48[1.16,1.9]**
Total events: 86 (Reduction to quit), 58 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable					
Test for overall effect: Z=3.1(P=0)					
2.3.2 NRT					
Carpenter 2003	5/32	3/35		1.08%	1.82[0.47,7.02]
Carpenter 2004	37/212	46/197		6.92%	0.75[0.51,1.1]
Chan 2011	74/928	10/226		3.73%	1.8[0.95,3.43]
Cook 2016	4/37	3/33		0.98%	1.19[0.29,4.93]
Cook 2016	1/33	6/35		0.49%	0.18[0.02,1.39]
Cook 2016	2/32	7/32		0.9%	0.29[0.06,1.27]
Cook 2016	2/30	0/33		0.23%	5.48[0.27,109.83]
Cook 2016	7/34	4/34		1.49%	1.75[0.56,5.43]
Cook 2016	3/32	1/32		0.43%	3[0.33,27.33]
Etter 2009	32/154	31/160		6.04%	1.07[0.69,1.67]
Hughes 2010	6/148	8/150		1.75%	0.76[0.27,2.14]
Hughes 2010	6/149	21/299		2.27%	0.57[0.24,1.39]
Joseph 2008	9/78	9/74		2.35%	0.95[0.4,2.26]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	53/342	78/355		8.26%	0.71[0.51,0.97]
Riley 2005	21/227	19/196		4.22%	0.95[0.53,1.72]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**2468**	**1891**		**41.13%**	**0.91[0.72,1.16]**
Total events: 262 (Reduction to quit), 246 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.05; Chi²=19.02, df=14(P=0.16); I²=26.39%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.75(P=0.45)					
2.3.3 None					
Cinciripini 1995	20/65	17/63		4.68%	1.14[0.66,1.97]
Cook 2016	7/30	2/14		0.96%	1.63[0.39,6.88]
Cook 2016	2/32	1/14		0.39%	0.88[0.09,8.88]
Cummings 1988	35/662	23/615		5.05%	1.41[0.85,2.36]
Curry 1988	16/65	19/74		4.37%	0.96[0.54,1.7]
Flaxman 1978	4/16	2/16		0.84%	2[0.42,9.42]
Flaxman 1978	5/16	9/16		2.45%	0.56[0.24,1.29]
Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a	2/7	0/7		0.25%	5[0.28,88.53]
Gunther 1992	12/55	14/55		3.49%	0.86[0.44,1.68]
Ho 2018	1/50	4/50		0.45%	0.25[0.03,2.16]



Favours abrupt quitting — Favours reduction to quit

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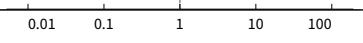
Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Jerome 1999a	43/415	39/296		6.59%	0.79[0.52,1.18]
Klemperer 2017	8/93	7/189		1.9%	2.32[0.87,6.21]
Klemperer 2017	8/93	18/185		2.71%	0.88[0.4,1.96]
Ostroff 2014	30/96	28/89		6.27%	0.99[0.65,1.52]
Perez-Milena 2012	13/43	12/48		3.54%	1.21[0.62,2.36]
Wang 2017	30/559	29/518		5.28%	0.96[0.58,1.57]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**2297**	**2249**		**49.21%**	**1.01[0.85,1.19]**
Total events: 236 (Reduction to quit), 224 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=12.65, df=15(P=0.63); I²=0%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.1(P=0.92)					
Total (95% CI)	**4922**	**4297**		**100%**	**1.01[0.87,1.17]**
Total events: 584 (Reduction to quit), 528 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.04; Chi²=43.54, df=31(P=0.07); I²=28.8%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.15(P=0.88)					
Test for subgroup differences: Chi²=8.81, df=1 (P=0.01), I²=77.3%					



Favours abrupt quitting — Favours reduction to quit

Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 4 Abstinence: subgrouped by set quit date.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
2.4.1 Quit date set					
Carpenter 2003	5/32	3/35		1.06%	1.82[0.47,7.02]
Carpenter 2004	37/212	46/197		7.1%	0.75[0.51,1.1]
Cinciripini 1995	20/65	17/63		4.7%	1.14[0.66,1.97]
Curry 1988	16/65	19/74		4.37%	0.96[0.54,1.7]
Etter 2009	32/154	31/160		6.14%	1.07[0.69,1.67]
Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a	2/7	0/7		0.25%	5[0.28,88.53]
Hao 2017	86/157	58/157		10.15%	1.48[1.16,1.9]
Ho 2018	1/50	4/50		0.43%	0.25[0.03,2.16]
Hughes 2010	12/297	29/449		3.61%	0.63[0.32,1.21]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	53/342	78/355		8.57%	0.71[0.51,0.97]
Ostroff 2014	30/96	28/89		6.39%	0.99[0.65,1.52]
Perez-Milena 2012	13/43	12/48		3.52%	1.21[0.62,2.36]
Riley 2005	21/227	19/196		4.22%	0.95[0.53,1.72]
Wang 2017	30/559	29/518		5.33%	0.96[0.58,1.57]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**2306**	**2398**		**65.83%**	**0.98[0.81,1.18]**
Total events: 358 (Reduction to quit), 373 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.05; Chi²=23.06, df=13(P=0.04); I²=43.62%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.22(P=0.83)					
2.4.2 No quit date set					
Chan 2011	74/928	10/226		3.72%	1.8[0.95,3.43]
Cook 2016	7/34	4/34		1.45%	1.75[0.56,5.43]
Cook 2016	2/30	0/33		0.23%	5.48[0.27,109.83]
Cook 2016	2/32	7/32		0.87%	0.29[0.06,1.27]

Favours abrupt quitting — Favours reduction to quit

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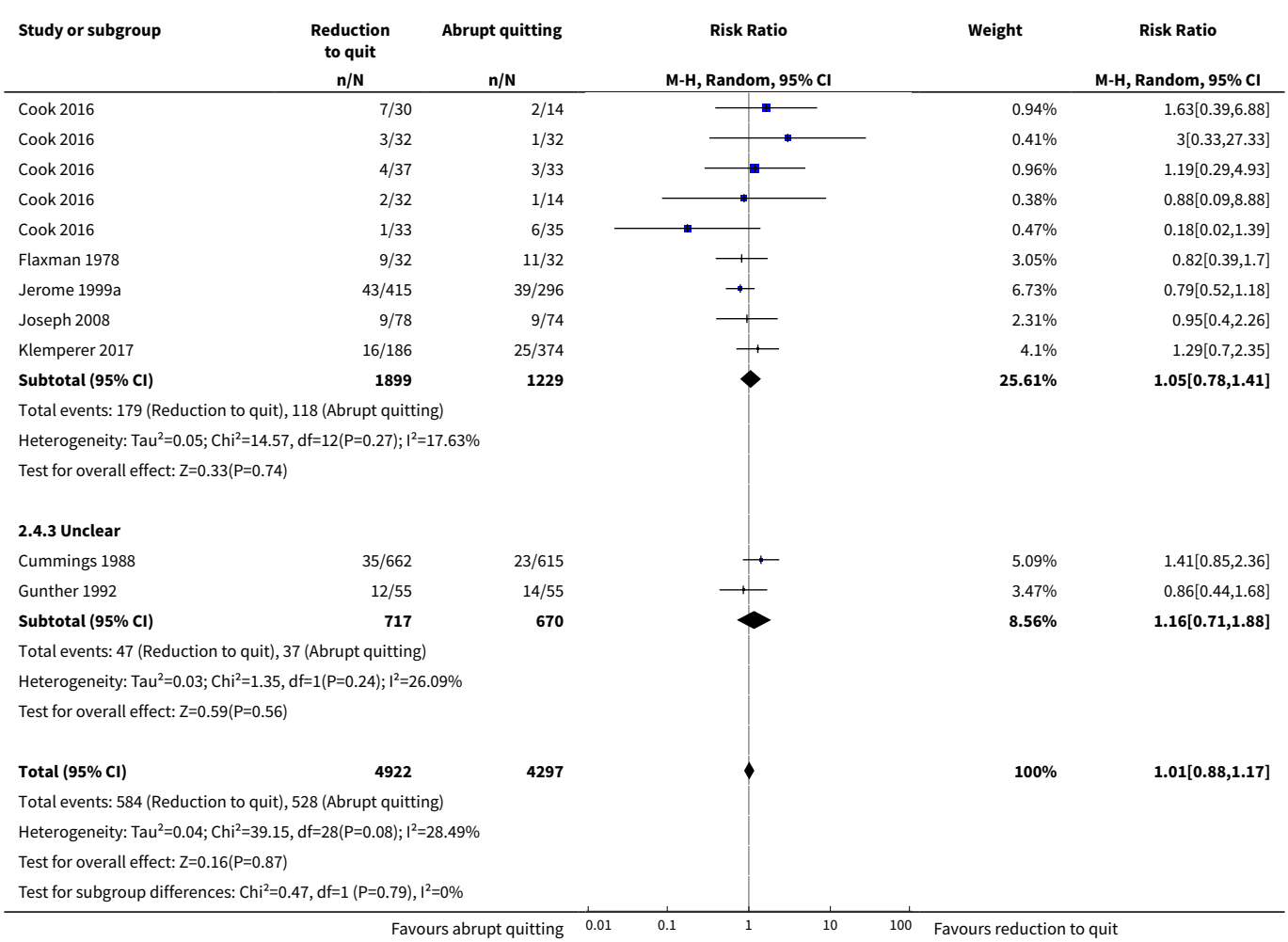
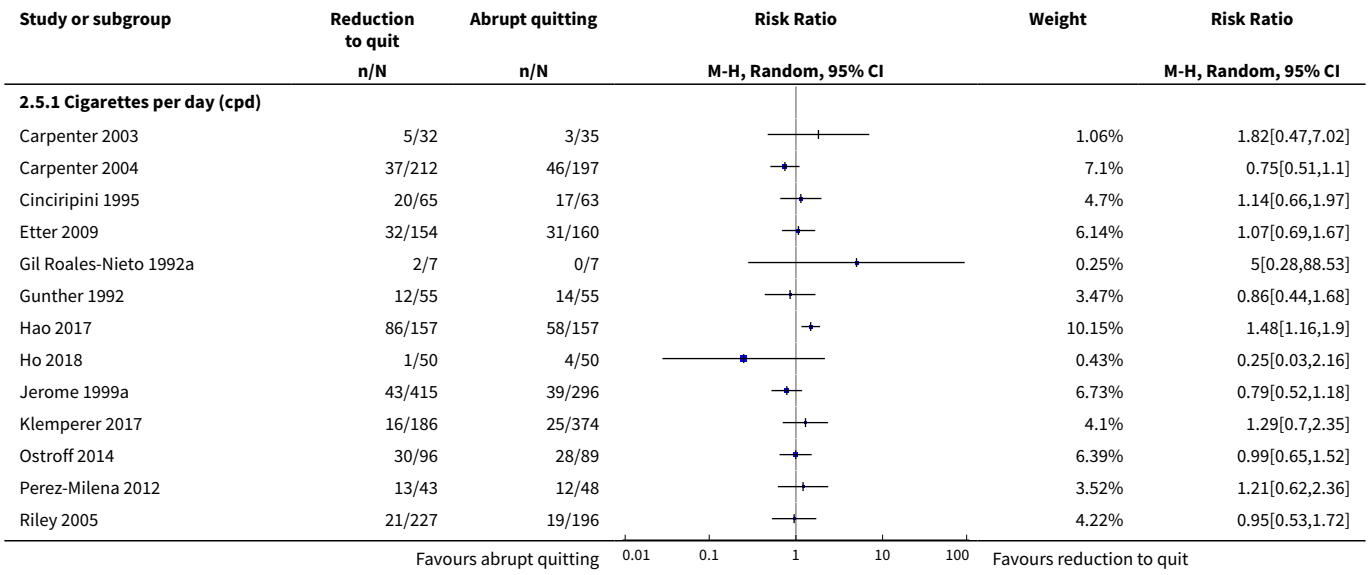


Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 5 Abstinence: subgrouped by cpd vs sfp reduction.



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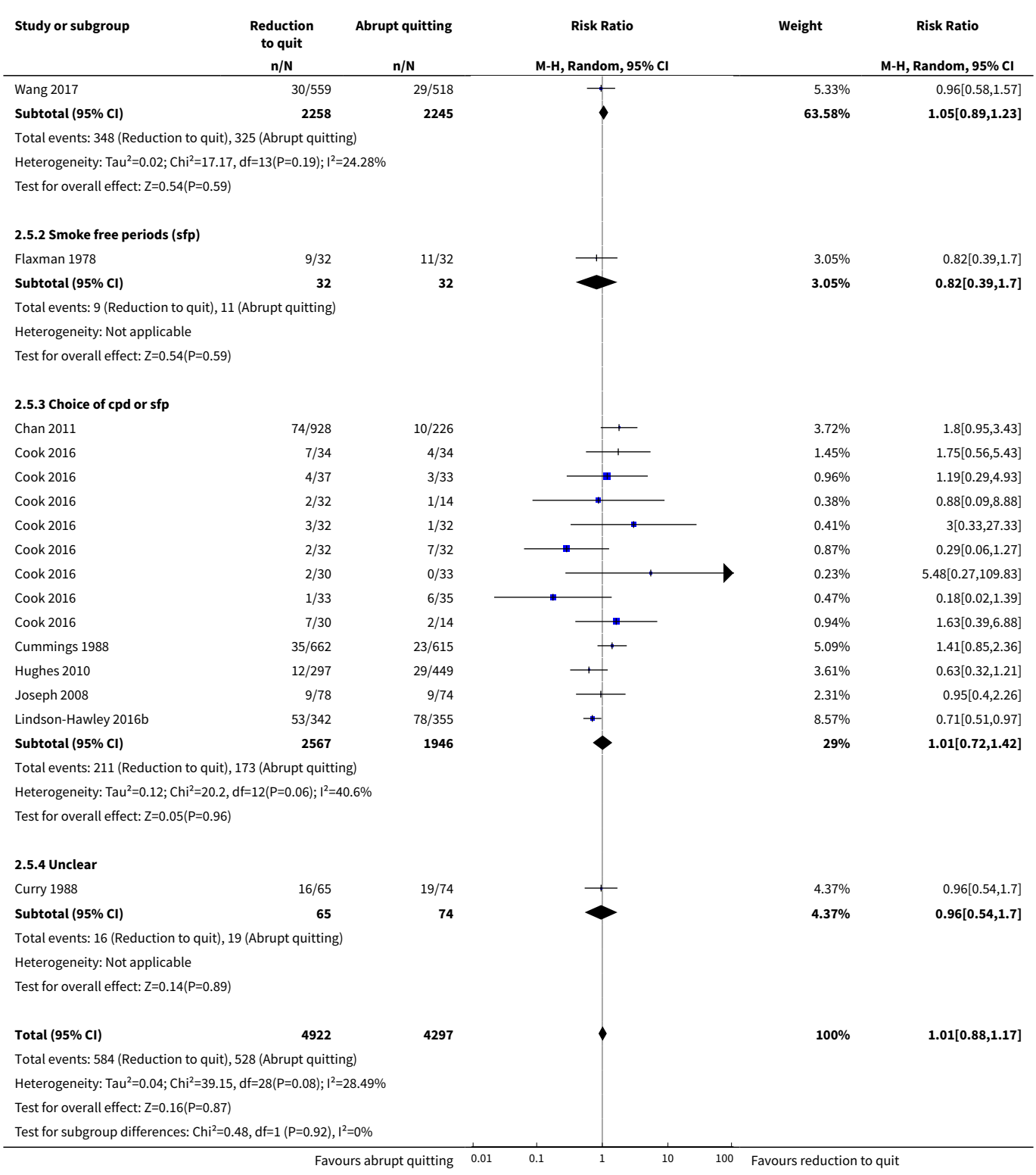

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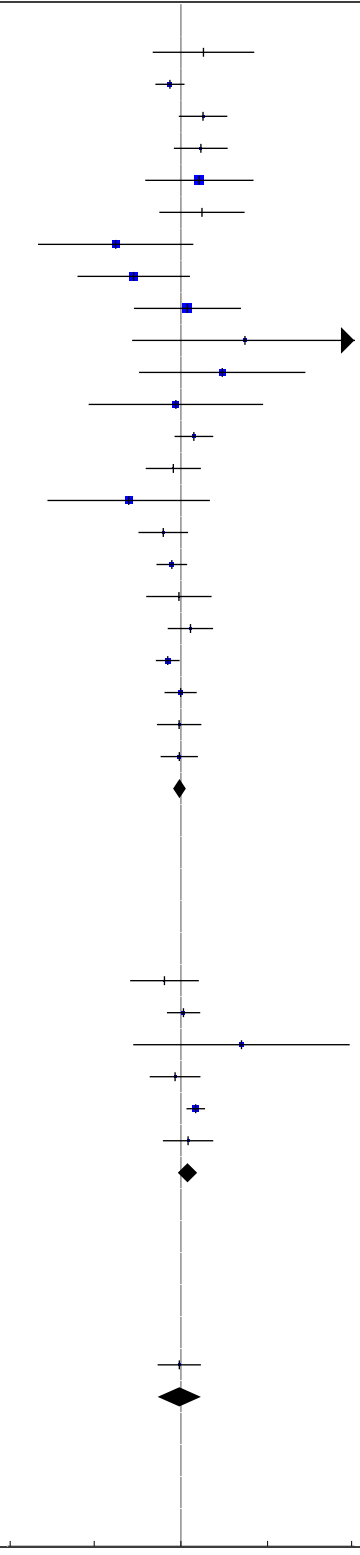
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 6 Abstinence: subgrouped by structured vs unstructured reduction advised.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
2.6.1 Structured reduction advice					
Carpenter 2003	5/32	3/35		1.1%	1.82[0.47,7.02]
Carpenter 2004	37/212	46/197		6.93%	0.75[0.51,1.1]
Chan 2011	74/928	10/226		3.76%	1.8[0.95,3.43]
Cinciripini 1995	14/32	8/31		3.23%	1.7[0.83,3.46]
Cook 2016	7/30	2/14		0.98%	1.63[0.39,6.88]
Cook 2016	7/34	4/34		1.5%	1.75[0.56,5.43]
Cook 2016	1/33	6/35		0.49%	0.18[0.02,1.39]
Cook 2016	2/32	7/32		0.91%	0.29[0.06,1.27]
Cook 2016	4/37	3/33		1%	1.19[0.29,4.93]
Cook 2016	2/30	0/33		0.24%	5.48[0.27,109.83]
Cook 2016	3/32	1/32		0.43%	3[0.33,27.33]
Cook 2016	2/32	1/14		0.39%	0.88[0.09,8.88]
Cummings 1988	35/662	23/615		5.07%	1.41[0.85,2.36]
Flaxman 1978	9/32	11/32		3.11%	0.82[0.39,1.7]
Ho 2018	1/50	4/50		0.45%	0.25[0.03,2.16]
Hughes 2010	12/297	29/449		3.66%	0.63[0.32,1.21]
Jerome 1999a	43/415	39/296		6.6%	0.79[0.52,1.18]
Joseph 2008	9/78	9/74		2.37%	0.95[0.4,2.26]
Klemperer 2017	16/186	25/374		4.13%	1.29[0.7,2.35]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	53/342	78/355		8.24%	0.71[0.51,0.97]
Ostroff 2014	30/96	28/89		6.28%	0.99[0.65,1.52]
Riley 2005	21/227	19/196		4.24%	0.95[0.53,1.72]
Wang 2017	30/559	29/518		5.3%	0.96[0.58,1.57]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**4408**	**3764**		**70.41%**	**0.96[0.81,1.14]**
Total events: 417 (Reduction to quit), 385 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.03; Chi^2=28.49, df=22(P=0.16); I^2=22.79%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.44(P=0.66)					
2.6.2 Unstructured reduction advice					
Cinciripini 1995	6/33	9/32		2.19%	0.65[0.26,1.61]
Etter 2009	32/154	31/160		6.06%	1.07[0.69,1.67]
Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a	2/7	0/7		0.26%	5[0.28,88.53]
Gunther 1992	12/55	14/55		3.52%	0.86[0.44,1.68]
Hao 2017	86/157	58/157		9.61%	1.48[1.16,1.9]
Perez-Milena 2012	13/43	12/48		3.57%	1.21[0.62,2.36]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**449**	**459**		**25.2%**	**1.19[0.92,1.54]**
Total events: 151 (Reduction to quit), 124 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.02; Chi^2=6.43, df=5(P=0.27); I^2=22.23%					
Test for overall effect: Z=1.33(P=0.18)					
2.6.3 Unclear					
Curry 1988	16/65	19/74		4.39%	0.96[0.54,1.7]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**65**	**74**		**4.39%**	**0.96[0.54,1.7]**
Total events: 16 (Reduction to quit), 19 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.14(P=0.89)					



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Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Total (95% CI)	**4922**	**4297**		**100%**	**1.01[0.87,1.17]**
Total events: 584 (Reduction to quit), 528 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.04; Chi²=41.91, df=29(P=0.06); I²=30.8%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.17(P=0.86)					
Test for subgroup differences: Chi²=1.9, df=1 (P=0.39), I²=0%					

Favours abrupt quitting 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours reduction to quit

Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 7 Abstinence: subgrouped by length of the reduction period.

Study or subgroup	Reduction to quit n/N	Abrupt quitting n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
2.7.1 Less than or equal to 4 weeks					
Carpenter 2003	5/32	3/35		1.06%	1.82[0.47,7.02]
Cinciripini 1995	20/65	17/63		4.7%	1.14[0.66,1.97]
Cummings 1988	35/662	23/615		5.09%	1.41[0.85,2.36]
Etter 2009	32/154	31/160		6.14%	1.07[0.69,1.67]
Flaxman 1978	9/32	11/32		3.05%	0.82[0.39,1.7]
Gil Roales-Nieto 1992a	2/7	0/7		0.25%	5[0.28,88.53]
Hughes 2010	12/297	29/449		3.61%	0.63[0.32,1.21]
Jerome 1999a	43/415	39/296		6.73%	0.79[0.52,1.18]
Klemperer 2017	16/186	25/374		4.1%	1.29[0.7,2.35]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	53/342	78/355		8.57%	0.71[0.51,0.97]
Ostroff 2014	30/96	28/89		6.39%	0.99[0.65,1.52]
Perez-Milena 2012	13/43	12/48		3.52%	1.21[0.62,2.36]
Riley 2005	21/227	19/196		4.22%	0.95[0.53,1.72]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**2558**	**2719**		**57.42%**	**0.95[0.81,1.1]**
Total events: 291 (Reduction to quit), 315 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=12.66, df=12(P=0.39); I²=5.19%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.7(P=0.48)					
2.7.2 5 to 13 weeks					
Carpenter 2004	37/212	46/197		7.1%	0.75[0.51,1.1]
Chan 2011	74/928	10/226		3.72%	1.8[0.95,3.43]
Cook 2016	2/30	0/33		0.23%	5.48[0.27,109.83]
Cook 2016	1/33	6/35		0.47%	0.18[0.02,1.39]
Cook 2016	2/32	1/14		0.38%	0.88[0.09,8.88]
Cook 2016	3/32	1/32		0.41%	3[0.33,27.33]
Cook 2016	7/34	4/34		1.45%	1.75[0.56,5.43]
Cook 2016	4/37	3/33		0.96%	1.19[0.29,4.93]
Cook 2016	2/32	7/32		0.87%	0.29[0.06,1.27]
Cook 2016	7/30	2/14		0.94%	1.63[0.39,6.88]
Curry 1988	16/65	19/74		4.37%	0.96[0.54,1.7]
Wang 2017	30/559	29/518		5.33%	0.96[0.58,1.57]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**2024**	**1242**		**26.22%**	**1.01[0.75,1.37]**
Total events: 185 (Reduction to quit), 128 (Abrupt quitting)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.06; Chi²=14.44, df=11(P=0.21); I²=23.84%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.07(P=0.94)					

Favours abrupt quitting 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours reduction to quit

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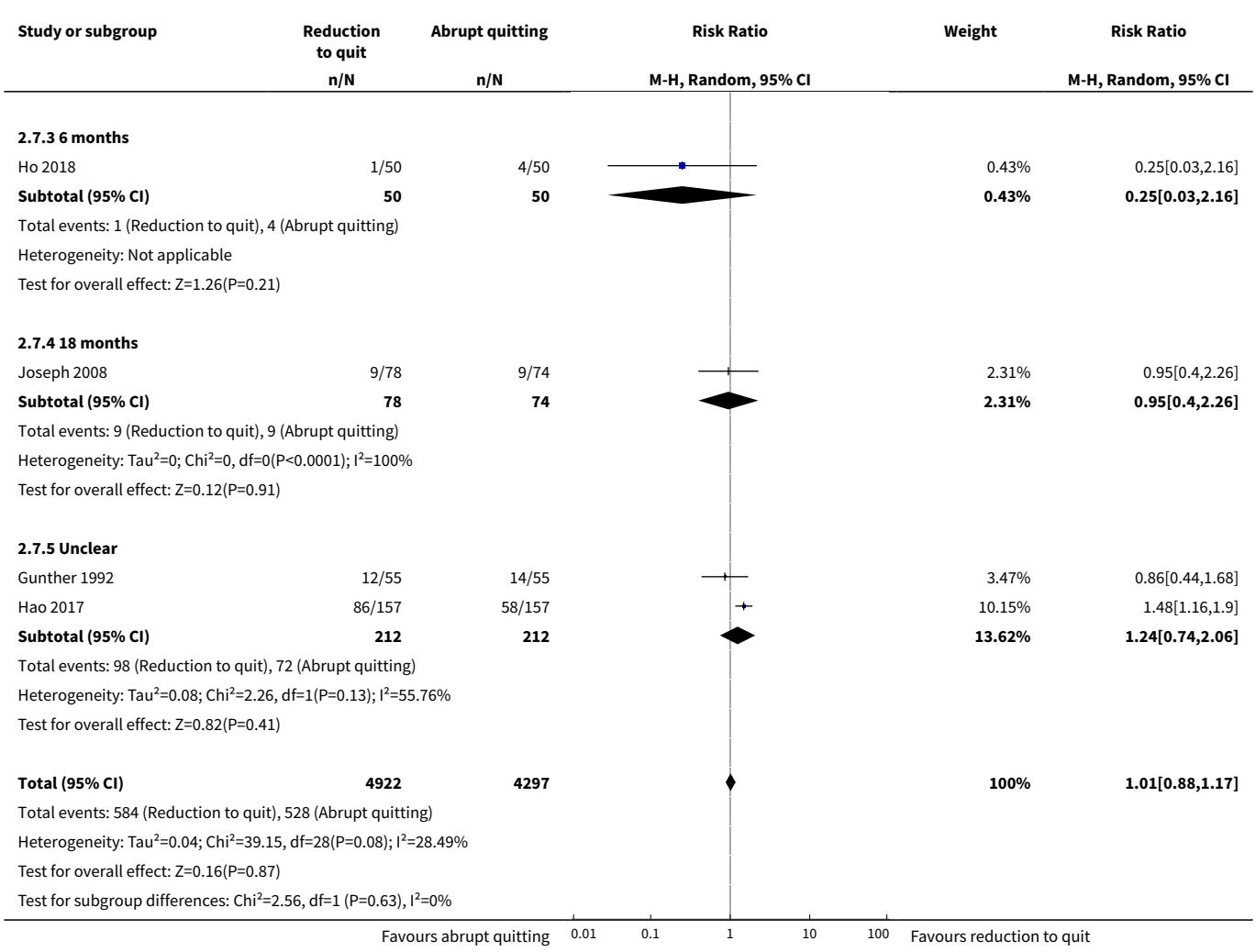
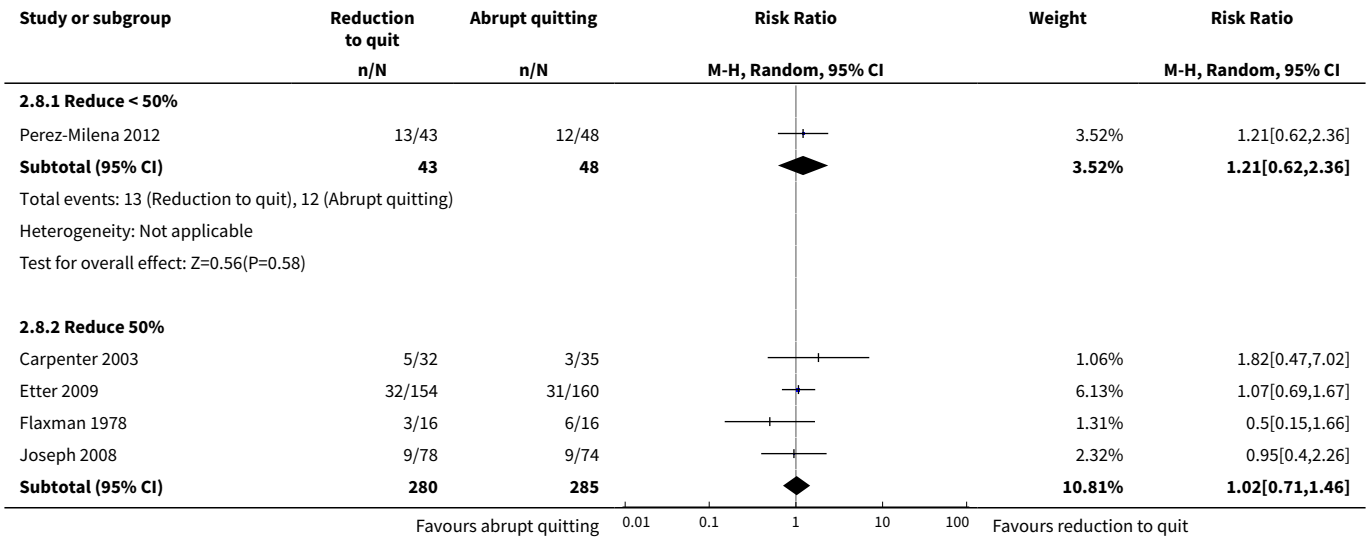


Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 8 Abstinence: subgrouped by reduction goal.



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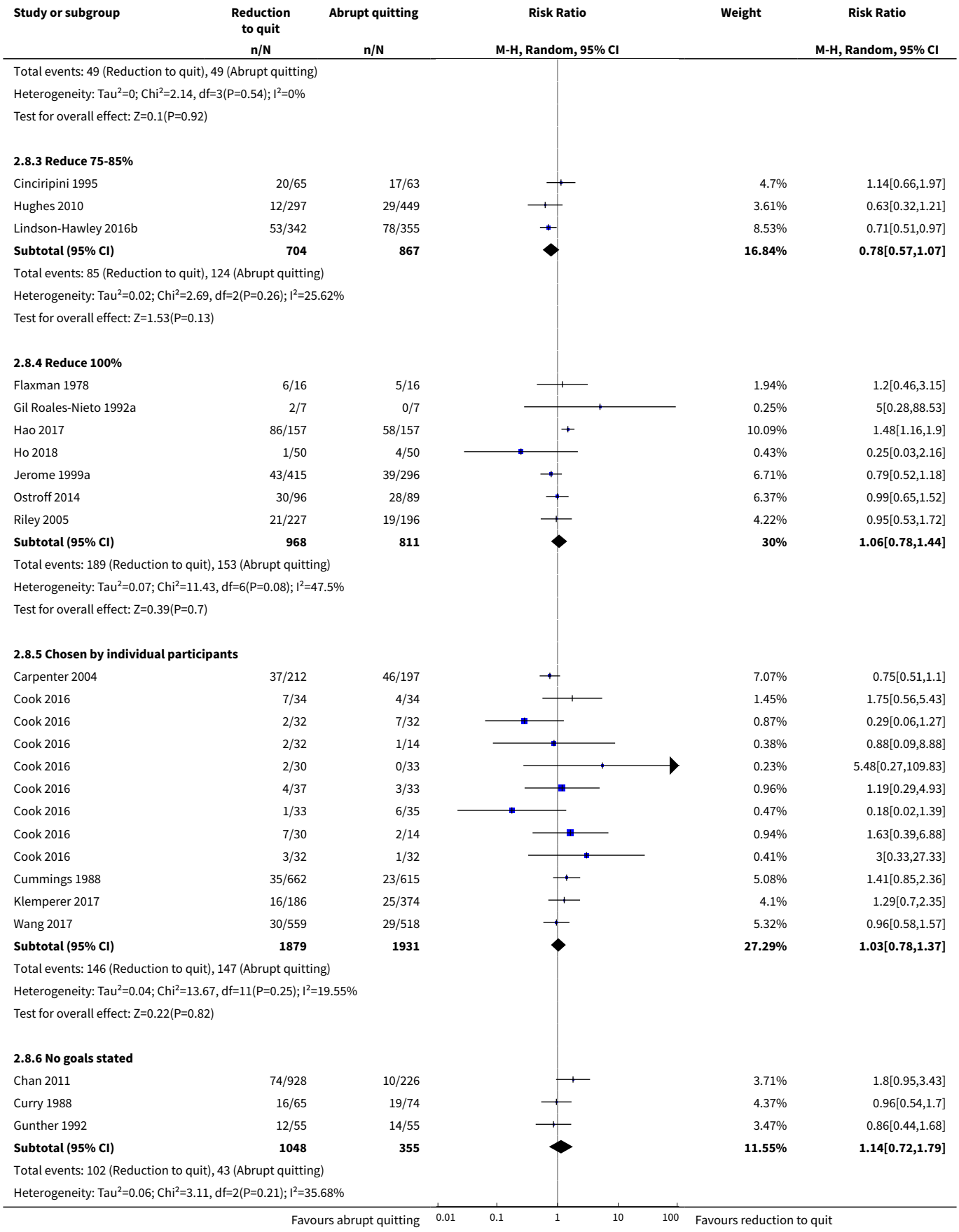

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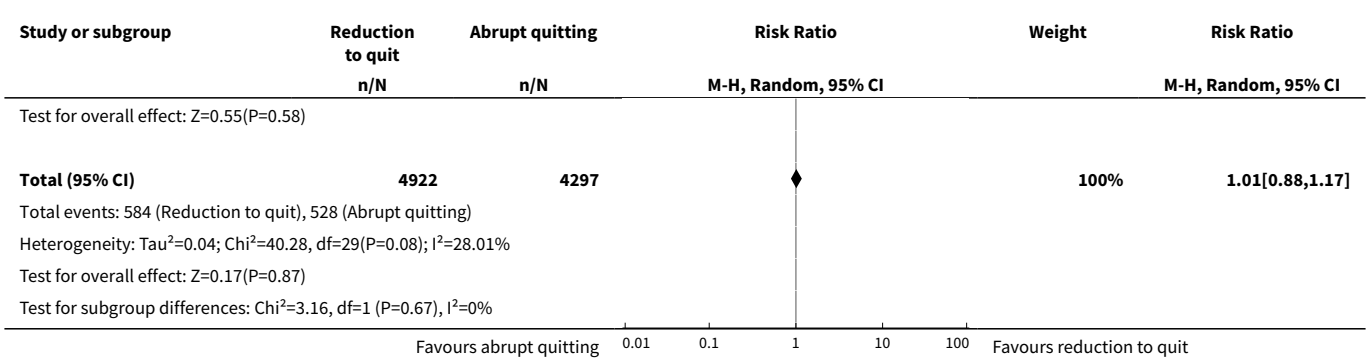
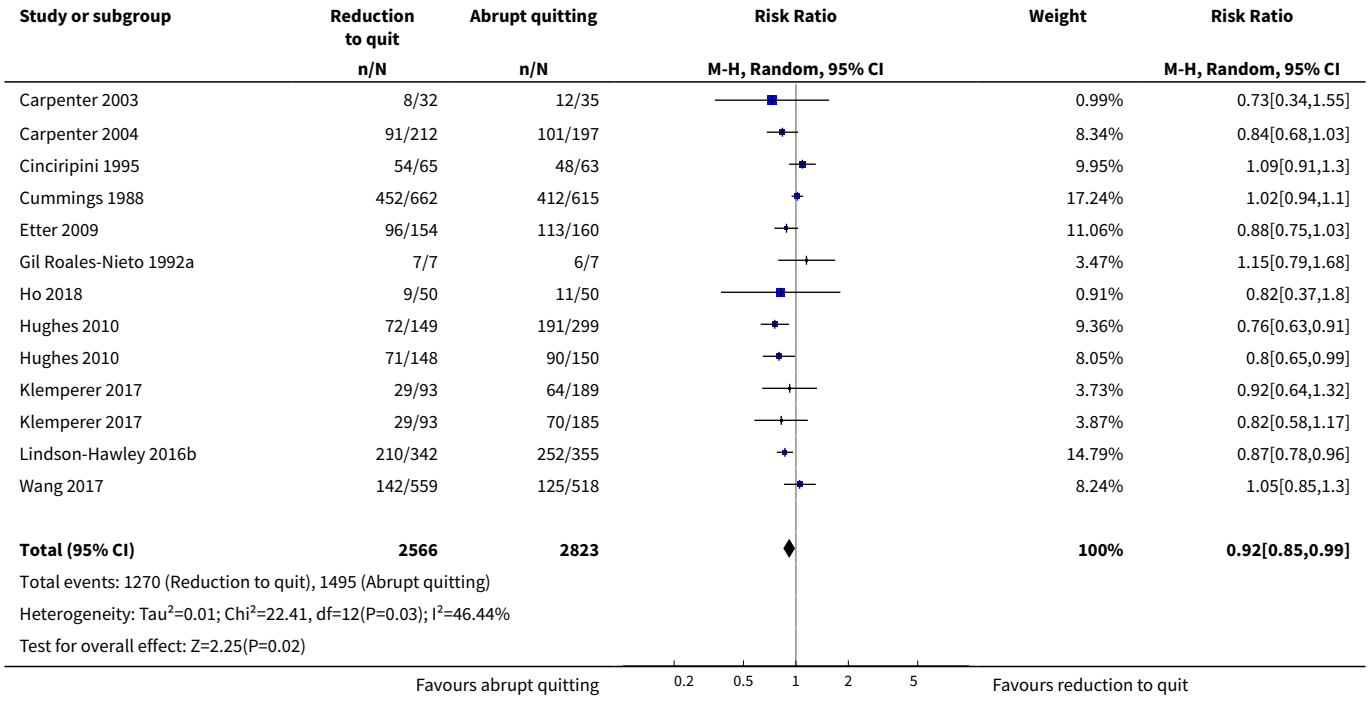
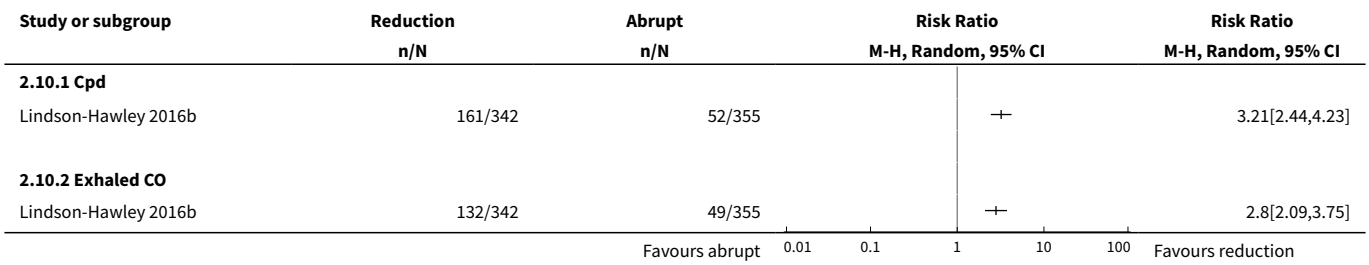


Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 9 Quit attempts.



Analysis 2.10. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 10 Pre-quit reduction of at least 50%.



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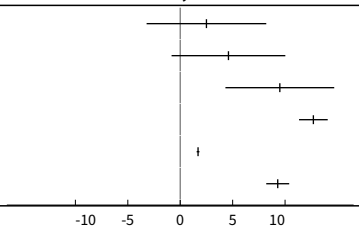
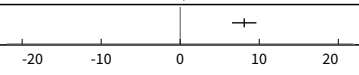
Analysis 2.11. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 11 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.

Study or subgroup	Reduction N	Reduction Mean(SD)	Abrupt N	Abrupt Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
Cinciripini 1995	33	15.8 (9.1)	32	13.3 (13.8)		2.5[-3.21,8.21]
Cinciripini 1995	32	17.7 (11)	31	13.1 (11)		4.6[-0.83,10.03]
Etter 2009	154	11.6 (23)	156	2.1 (23.7)		9.5[4.31,14.69]
Hughes 2010	297	13 (8)	299	0.3 (9)		12.7[11.33,14.07]
Klemperer 2017	186	4.9 (0.7)	185	3.2 (0.6)		1.7[1.57,1.83]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	342	15.8 (7.2)	355	6.5 (7.6)		9.3[8.21,10.39]



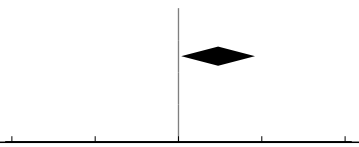
Analysis 2.12. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 12 Pre-quit reduction in carbon monoxide.

Study or subgroup	Reduction N	Reduction Mean(SD)	Abrupt N	Abrupt Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	342	13.2 (9.8)	355	5.1 (11)		8.1[6.56,9.64]



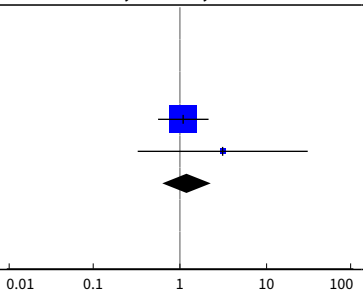
Analysis 2.13. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 13 Pre-quit reduction in cotinine.

Study or subgroup	Reduction N	Reduction Mean(SD)	Abrupt N	Abrupt Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Weight	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
Cinciripini 1995	32	350.9 (168)	31	299.2 (171.6)		51.97%	51.7[-32.18,135.58]
Cinciripini 1995	33	332.1 (166.9)	32	190 (204.7)		48.03%	142.1[51.16,233.04]
Total ***	**65**		**63**			**100%**	**95.12[6.6,183.64]**
Heterogeneity: Tau²=2093.77; Chi²=2.05, df=1(P=0.15); I²=51.24%							
Test for overall effect: Z=2.11(P=0.04)							



Analysis 2.14. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 14 Pre-quit SAEs.

Study or subgroup	Reduction n/N	Abrupt n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
2.14.1 NRT					
Cook 2016	0/198	0/198			Not estimable
Etter 2009	0/154	0/160			Not estimable
Joseph 2008	15/78	13/74		91.88%	1.09[0.56,2.14]
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	3/342	1/355		8.12%	3.11[0.33,29.79]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**772**	**787**		**100%**	**1.19[0.63,2.27]**
Total events: 18 (Reduction), 14 (Abrupt)					
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0; Chi²=0.77, df=1(P=0.38); I²=0%					



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Study or subgroup	Reduction n/N	Abrupt n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Test for overall effect: Z=0.53(P=0.59)					
2.14.2 No pharmacotherapy					
Cook 2016	0/62	0/28			Not estimable
Ho 2018	0/50	0/50			Not estimable
Klemperer 2017	0/186	0/374			Not estimable
Subtotal (95% CI)	**298**	**452**			**Not estimable**
Total events: 0 (Reduction), 0 (Abrupt)					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable					
Test for overall effect: Not applicable					

Favours reduction 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Favours abrupt

Analysis 2.15. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 15 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information.

Study	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information: Withdrawal measurement method	Withdrawal measure findings	Additional narrative information on AEs
Cinciripini 1995	"Hughes (Minnesota) Withdrawal Symptoms Checklist (Hughes 1986), which provided a total score using ratings from 0 to 3 of 17 symptoms of tobacco withdrawal (e.g., irritability, hunger, sleep disturbance, etc.)" N.B. this description of the Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale does not appear to be accurate - unclear whether investigators implemented in this way or as intended by the authors	Scheduled reduction group: baseline 10.6; quit day 15.8 (change +5.2) Non-scheduled reduction group: baseline 11.2; quit day 19.2 (change +8.0) Scheduled abrupt group: baseline 11.9; quit day 18.1 (change +6.2) Non-scheduled abrupt group: baseline 10.1; quit day 18.5 (change +8.4) (estimated from Figure 1 in main paper). Withdrawal symptoms therefore went up in all study arms and were similar between the reduction and abrupt quitting groups.	n/a
Etter 2009	Minnesota Withdrawal Form (Hughes 1986) and Cigarette Withdrawal Scale (Etter 2005)	In both groups, levels of craving among quitters decreased significantly and levels of appetite and hunger increased significantly between baseline and the 3-day survey. In the usual-care 'abrupt' group only, a statistically significant increase was noted between baseline and the 3-day survey in ratings on the Minnesota Withdrawal Form and in anxiety and depression. However, the differences between groups in change of withdrawal symptoms over time were not statistically significant.	n/a
Hughes 2010	Craving measured on a scale from 1 to 5	Craving decreased in the gradual 'reduction' condition (4.5 to 4.0) from baseline to quit day, but did not do so in the 'abrupt' conditions (4.5 to 4.4,$F(2,508) = 9.16$, $P < 0.001$) resulting in a between-group difference.	n/a
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	n/a	n/a	"Most symptoms of nicotine overdose were uncommon and mild and did not differ by group. Salivating (2nd pre-quit week, reduction: 18/120 (15%); abrupt: 17/259 (6.6%) and cold sweats (2nd pre-quit week, reduction: 15/121 (12.4%); abrupt: 11/261 (4.2%)) were more common in the reduction group than abrupt group in both pre-quit weeks"

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Analysis 2.16. Comparison 2 Reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting, Outcome 16 Moderation of the reduction vs abrupt quitting effect.

Moderation of the reduction vs abrupt quitting effect		
Study	**Potential moderator(s) assessed**	**Narrative findings**
Curry 1988	Self-efficacy	Self-efficacy did not moderate the relationship between trial arm and long-term quitting.
Hughes 2010	Motivation to quit; self-efficacy; preference for reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting	Among smokers with high self-efficacy, the abrupt condition out-performed the gradual condition, but among smokers with low self-efficacy, the abrupt condition did not out-perform the gradual condition (P = 0.03). A similar, but non-significant, interaction occurred with self-rated confidence in quitting (self-efficacy). Relative preference for gradual vs abrupt cessation did not predict response to treatment.
Lindson-Hawley 2016b	Preference for reduction to quit versus abrupt quitting	"Participants who preferred gradual cessation were significantly less likely to be abstinent at 4 weeks than those who preferred abrupt (38.3% vs 52.2%; P = 0.007). Among those who preferred gradual cessation and were allocated to quit abruptly against their preference, abstinence at 4 weeks was 42.0% compared with 34.6% among those assigned to gradual cessation (not statistically different; P = 0.152). The RRs for achieving abstinence for the gradual-cessation group compared with the abrupt-cessation group, stratified by baseline preference, were as follows: prefer gradual cessation, 0.82 (CI, 0.64 to 1.07); no preference, 0.80 (CI, 0.49 to 1.07); and prefer abrupt cessation, 0.79 (CI, 0.60 to 1.08)". RRs were therefore similar across preferences.

Comparison 3. Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	11	8636	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.68 [1.09, 2.58]
1.1 Combination NRT	3	1124	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.61, 1.69]
1.2 Nicotine patch	1	85	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.34 [0.02, 5.31]
1.3 Fast acting NRT	7	5323	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.56 [1.93, 3.39]
1.4 Varenicline	1	1510	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	3.99 [2.93, 5.44]
1.5 Bupropion	1	594	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.27 [0.67, 2.40]
2 Quit attempts	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Combination NRT	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Pre-quit cpd reduction of ≥ 50% or 75%	7	3472	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.60 [1.22, 2.10]
3.1 Combination NRT	1	534	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.26 [0.98, 1.62]
3.2 Fast acting NRT	5	1428	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.75 [1.08, 2.83]
3.3 Varenicline	1	1510	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.75 [1.42, 2.15]
4 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	4		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only

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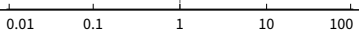
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
4.1 Combination NRT	1	534	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	2.20 [0.40, 4.00]
4.2 Nicotine patch	1	70	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.10 [-2.63, 2.43]
4.3 Fast-acting NRT	3	898	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	1.16 [-0.09, 2.41]
5 Pre-quit reduction in carbon monoxide	2		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 Nicotine patch	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.2 Fast acting NRT	2		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6 Pre-quit AEs	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7 Pre-quit SAEs	2	762	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	7.28 [0.38, 140.28]
8 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information			Other data	No numeric data

Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Reduction + pharma n/N	Reduction alone n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
3.1.1 Combination NRT					
Caldwell 2016	33/246	22/256		9.64%	1.56[0.94,2.6]
Cook 2016	4/37	1/11		3.08%	1.19[0.15,9.57]
Cook 2016	2/30	2/10		3.71%	0.33[0.05,2.07]
Etter 2002	46/265	56/269		10.38%	0.83[0.59,1.18]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**578**	**546**		**26.8%**	**1.02[0.61,1.69]**
Total events: 85 (Reduction + pharma), 81 (Reduction alone)					
Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.1; Chi^2=5.39, df=3(P=0.15); I^2=44.32%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.07(P=0.94)					
3.1.2 Nicotine patch					
Cook 2016	1/33	3/10		2.94%	0.1[0.01,0.87]
Cook 2016	2/32	0/10		1.77%	1.67[0.09,32.12]
Subtotal (95% CI)	**65**	**20**		**4.72%**	**0.34[0.02,5.31]**
Total events: 3 (Reduction + pharma), 3 (Reduction alone)					
Heterogeneity: Tau^2=2.26; Chi^2=2.3, df=1(P=0.13); I^2=56.54%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.77(P=0.44)					
3.1.3 Fast acting NRT					
Bolliger 2000a	4/200	1/200		2.88%	4[0.45,35.47]
Cook 2016	3/32	2/10		4.24%	0.47[0.09,2.42]
Cook 2016	7/34	1/11		3.31%	2.26[0.31,16.43]
Haustein 2002	7/193	4/192		5.91%	1.74[0.52,5.85]



Favours reduction alone — Favours reduction+pharma

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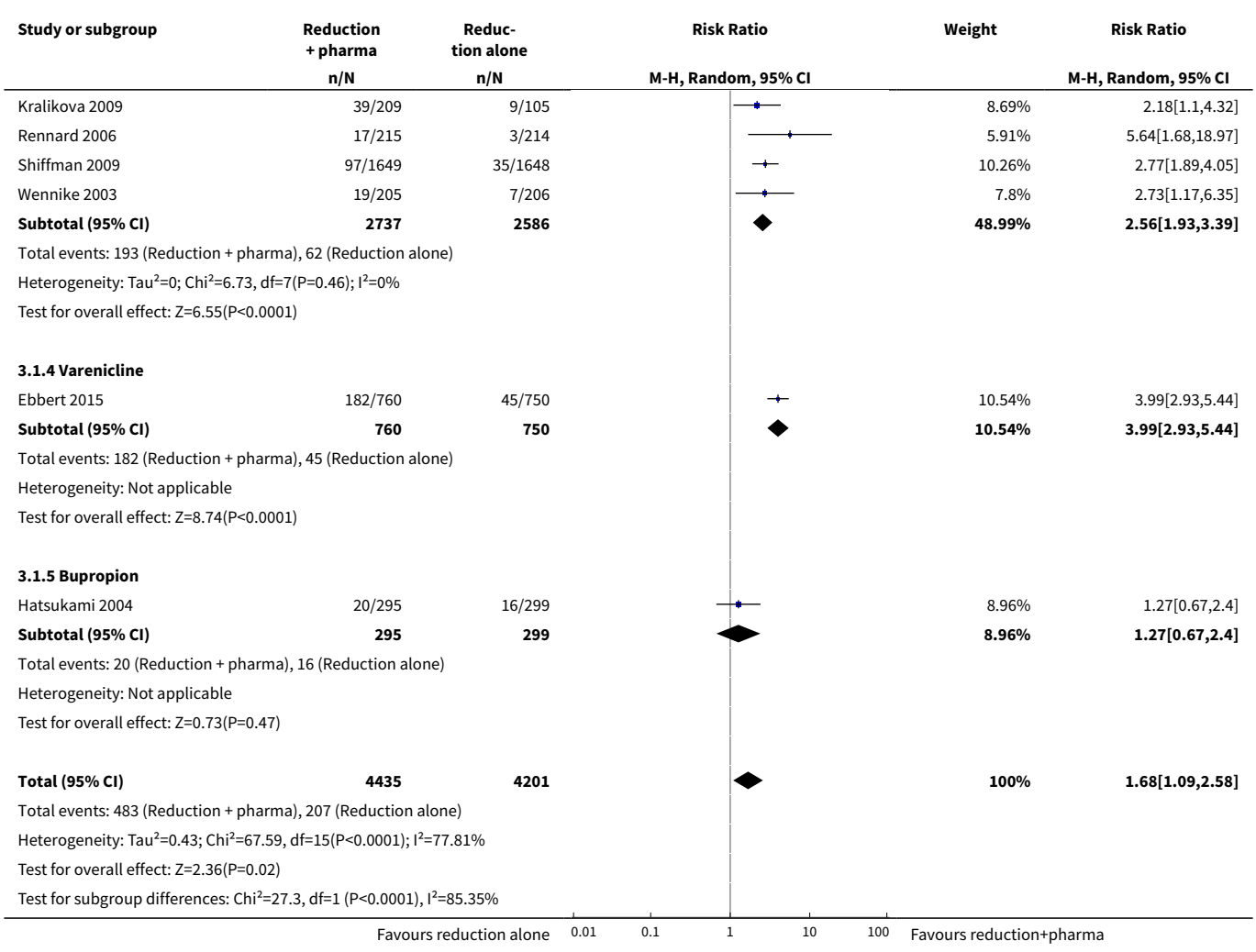
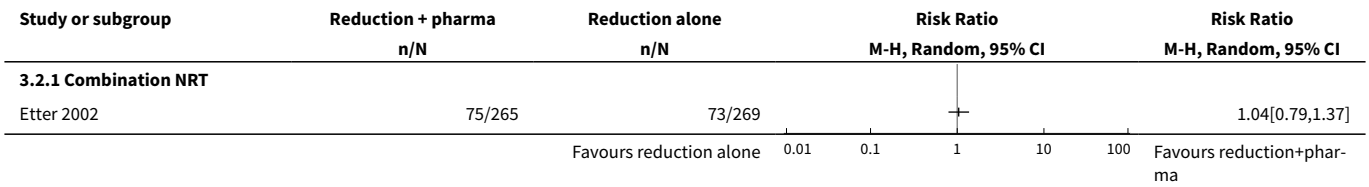
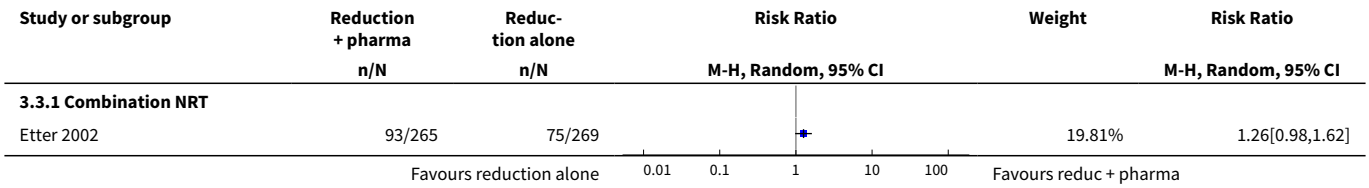


Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 2 Quit attempts.



Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 3 Pre-quit cpd reduction of ≥ 50% or 75%.



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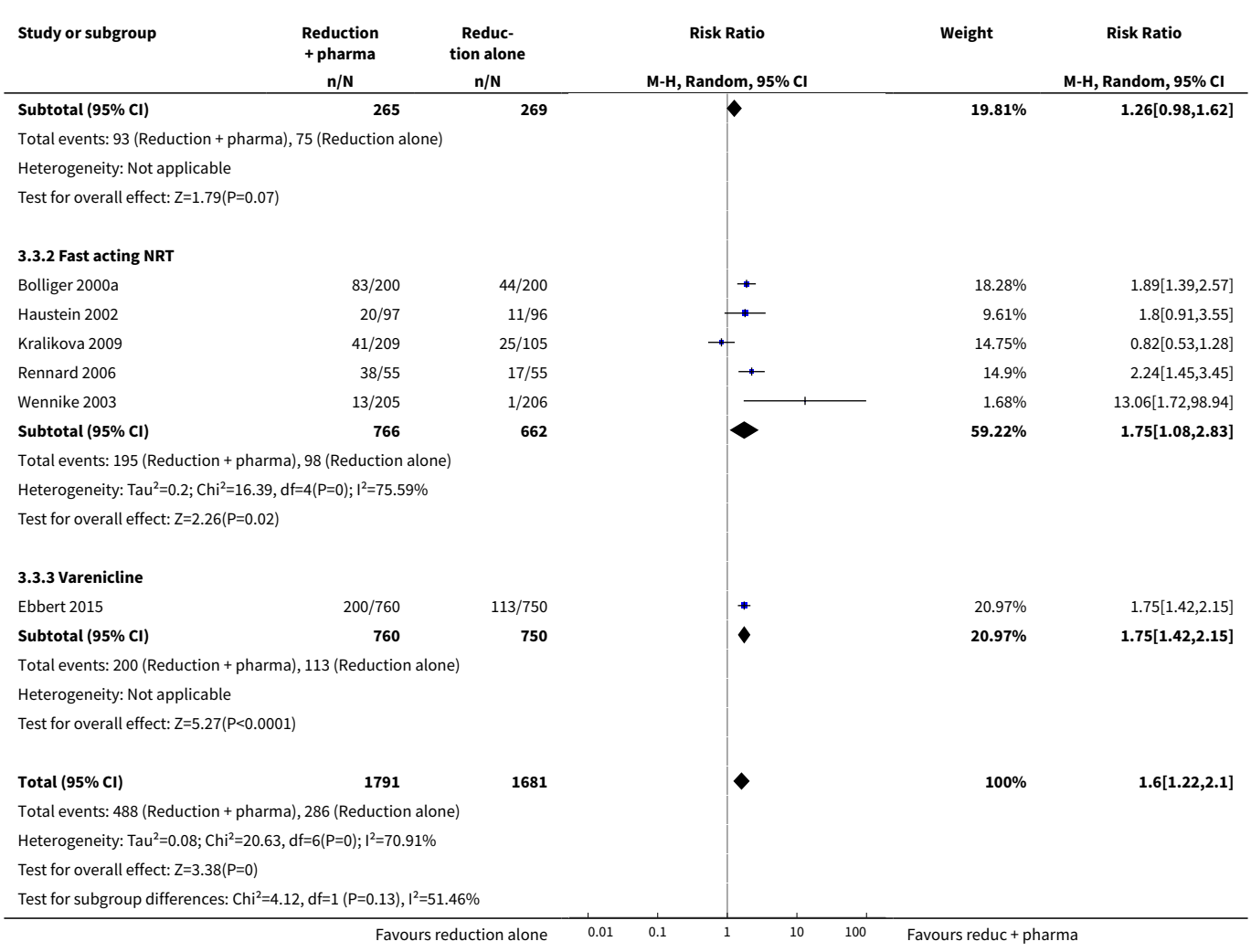
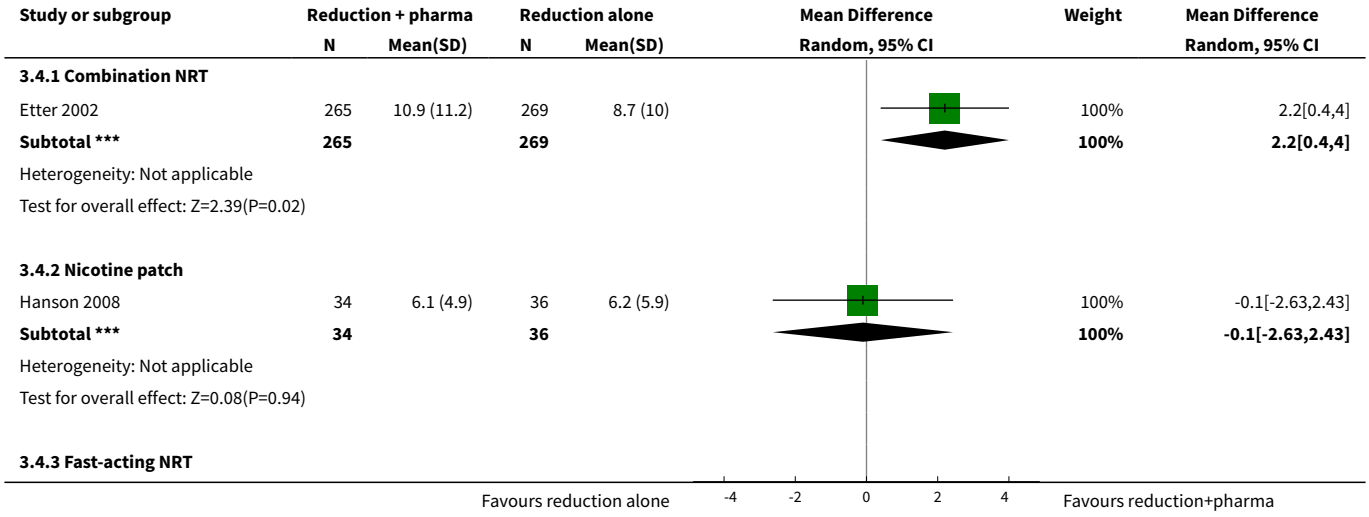


Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 4 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.



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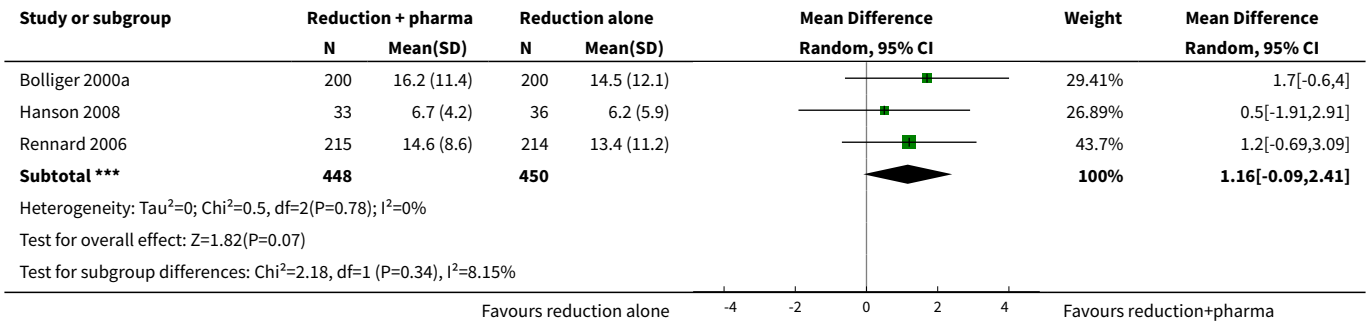
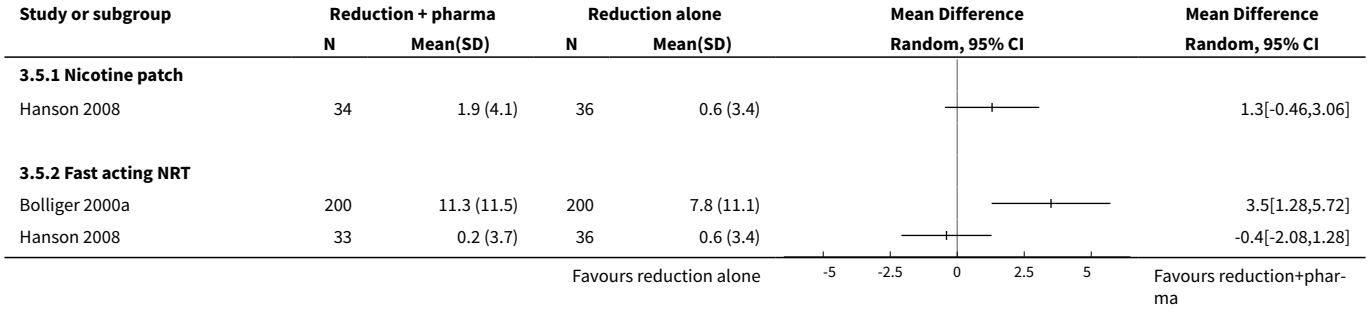
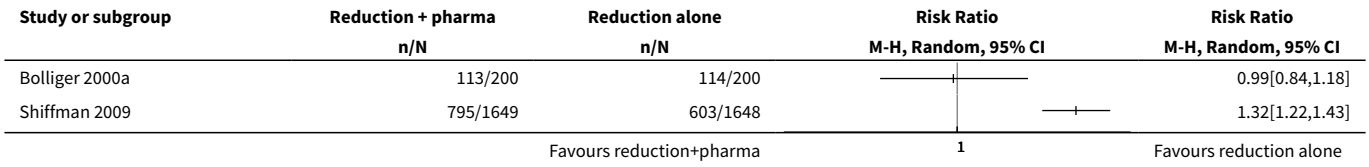


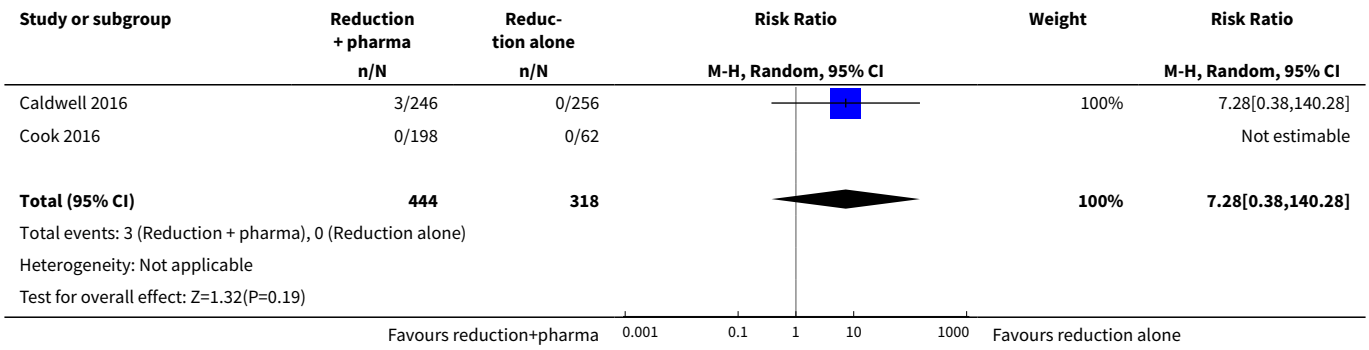
Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 5 Pre-quit reduction in carbon monoxide.



Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 6 Pre-quit AEs.



Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 7 Pre-quit SAEs.



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Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Reduction + pharmacotherapy versus reduction alone, Outcome 8 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information.

	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information		
Study	Withdrawal measurement method	Withdrawal measure findings	Additional narrative information on AEs
Bolliger 2000a	n/a	n/a	193 adverse events were reported in the nicotine inhaler group and 227 in the placebo group.
Caldwell 2016	Minnesota nicotine withdrawal scale (Hughes 1986)	The two groups had similar nicotine withdrawal scores up to one day post-quit (no significant difference)	Reported on long list of potential side effects with no overall number of people experiencing AEs. After 1 day of abstinence significantly more participants in the active NRT group reported cough, scratchy throat, sore throat, lightheadedness, nausea and heartburn. There were no significant differences in the numbers reporting difficulty breathing, headache, chest discomfort, palpitations, vomiting, head-rush, jittery, itchy skin, red mark, sleep disturbance or other side effects.
Etter 2002	n/a	n/a	The difference in the rate of serious adverse events in the nicotine and placebo groups was not statistically significant (Fisher exact test: P = 0.25). These adverse events were unlikely to be due to the treatment.
Haustein 2002	Minnesota nicotine withdrawal scale (Hughes 1986)	Both NRT groups and the short-term placebo group experienced statistically significant decreases in urge to smoke. There was a statistically significant decrease in restlessness in the shorter active treatment group, and in difficulty concentrating in the longer placebo group. There were no significant within-group changes in any of the other symptoms (anxiety, increased appetite, insomnia, irritability/frustration) between baseline and month 4. Between-group significance testing was not reported.	n/a
Shiffman 2009	n/a	n/a	The most frequently reported adverse events were the mild adverse events characteristic of nicotine gum use, such as nausea, hiccups, and heartburn

Comparison 4. Modality of reduction support

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	4	296	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.99 [1.21, 3.27]
2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	2	107	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	7.00 [3.50, 10.50]

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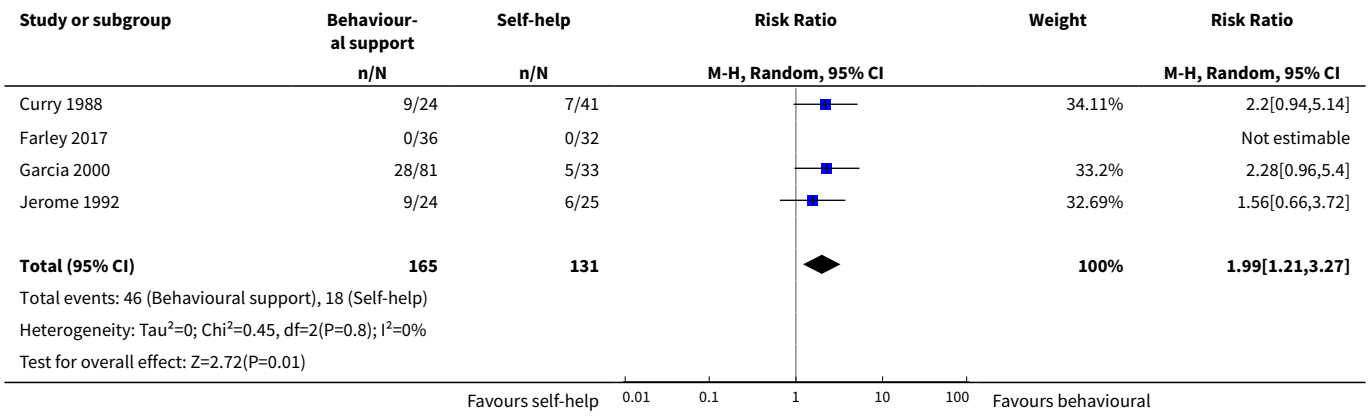
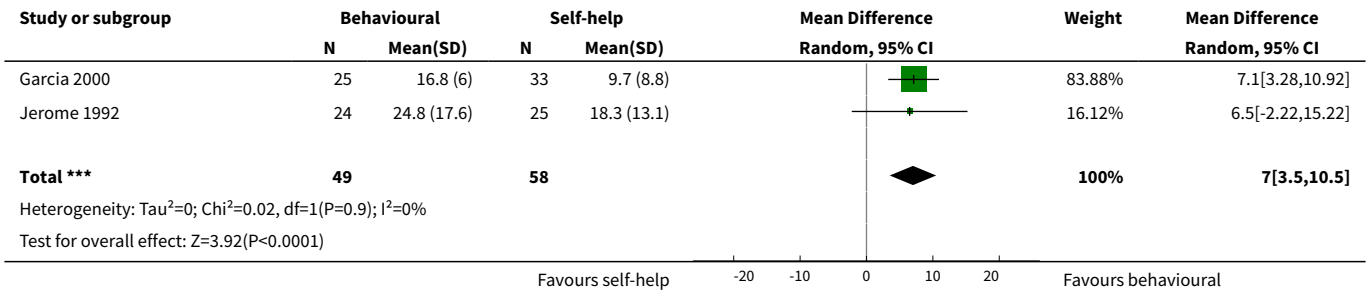
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Modality of reduction support, Outcome 1 Abstinence.



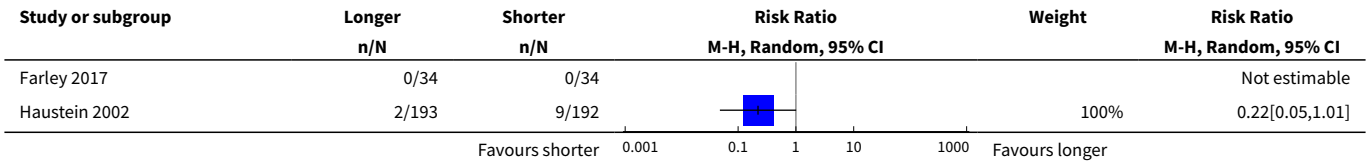
Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Modality of reduction support, Outcome 2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.



Comparison 5. Length of reduction

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of partici-pants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	2	453	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.22 [0.05, 1.01]
2 Pre-quit cpd reduction ≥ 50%	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal			Other data	No numeric data

Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5 Length of reduction, Outcome 1 Abstinence.



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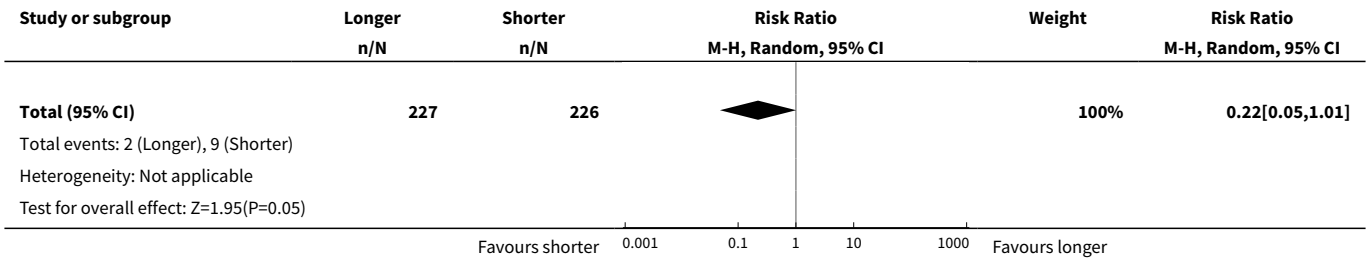
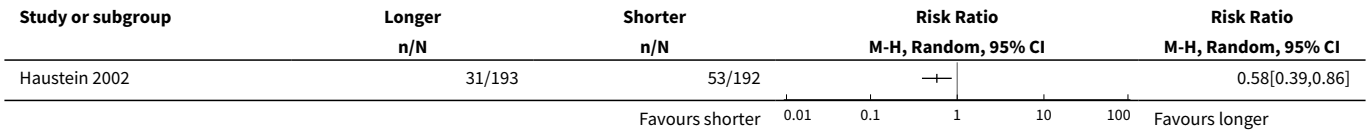


Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5 Length of reduction, Outcome 2 Pre-quit cpd reduction ≥ 50%.



Analysis 5.3. Comparison 5 Length of reduction, Outcome 3 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal.

Study	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal: Withdrawal measurement method	Withdrawal measure findings		Additional narrative information on AEs
Haustein 2002	Minnesota nicotine withdrawal scale (Hughes 1986)	Both the longer and shorter reduction groups assigned to NRT and the shorter placebo group experienced statistically significant decreases in urge to smoke. There was a statistically significant decrease in restlessness in the shorter NRT group, and in difficulty concentrating in the longer placebo group. There were no significant within-group changes in any of the other symptoms (anxiety, increased appetite, insomnia, irritability/frustration) between baseline and month four. Between-group significance testing was not reported.	n/a	

Comparison 6. More structured vs less structured reduction

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2 Quit attempts	2	727	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.99 [0.82, 1.18]
3 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal			Other data	No numeric data

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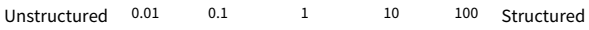
Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6 More structured vs less structured reduction, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Structured n/N	Unstructured n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Cinciripini 1995	14/32	6/33		2.41[1.06,5.48]
Cummings 1988	13/321	22/341		0.63[0.32,1.22]

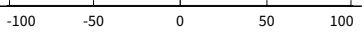
Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6 More structured vs less structured reduction, Outcome 2 Quit attempts.

Study or subgroup	Structured n/N	Unstructured n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Cinciripini 1995	28/32	26/33		36.45%	1.11[0.89,1.38]
Cummings 1988	210/321	242/341		63.55%	0.92[0.83,1.02]
Total (95% CI)	**353**	**374**		**100%**	**0.99[0.82,1.18]**
Total events: 238 (Structured), 268 (Unstructured)					
Heterogeneity: Tau^2=0.01; Chi^2=2.33, df=1(P=0.13); I^2=57.11%					
Test for overall effect: Z=0.15(P=0.88)					



Analysis 6.3. Comparison 6 More structured vs less structured reduction, Outcome 3 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.

Study or subgroup	More structured N	More structured Mean(SD)	Less structured N	Less structured Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
Cinciripini 1995	32	17.7 (11)	33	15.8 (9.1)		1.88[-3.03,6.79]



Analysis 6.4. Comparison 6 More structured vs less structured reduction, Outcome 4 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal.

Study	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal: Withdrawal measurement method	Withdrawal measure findings	Additional narrative information on AEs
Cinciripini 1995	"Hughes (Minnesota) Withdrawal Symptoms Checklist (Hughes 1986), which provided a total score using ratings from 0 to 3 of 17 symptoms of tobacco withdrawal (e.g., irritability, hunger, sleep disturbance, etc.)" N.B. this description of the Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale does not appear to be accurate - unclear whether investigators implemented in this way or as intended by the authors	Estimated from Figure 1 in main paper: Scheduled reduction group: baseline 10.6; quit day 15.8 (change +5.2) Non-scheduled reduction group: baseline 11.2; quit day 19.2 (change +8.0) Therefore, withdrawal symptoms went up in both study arms and more in the scheduled reduction arm (this difference was not tested for significance)	n/a

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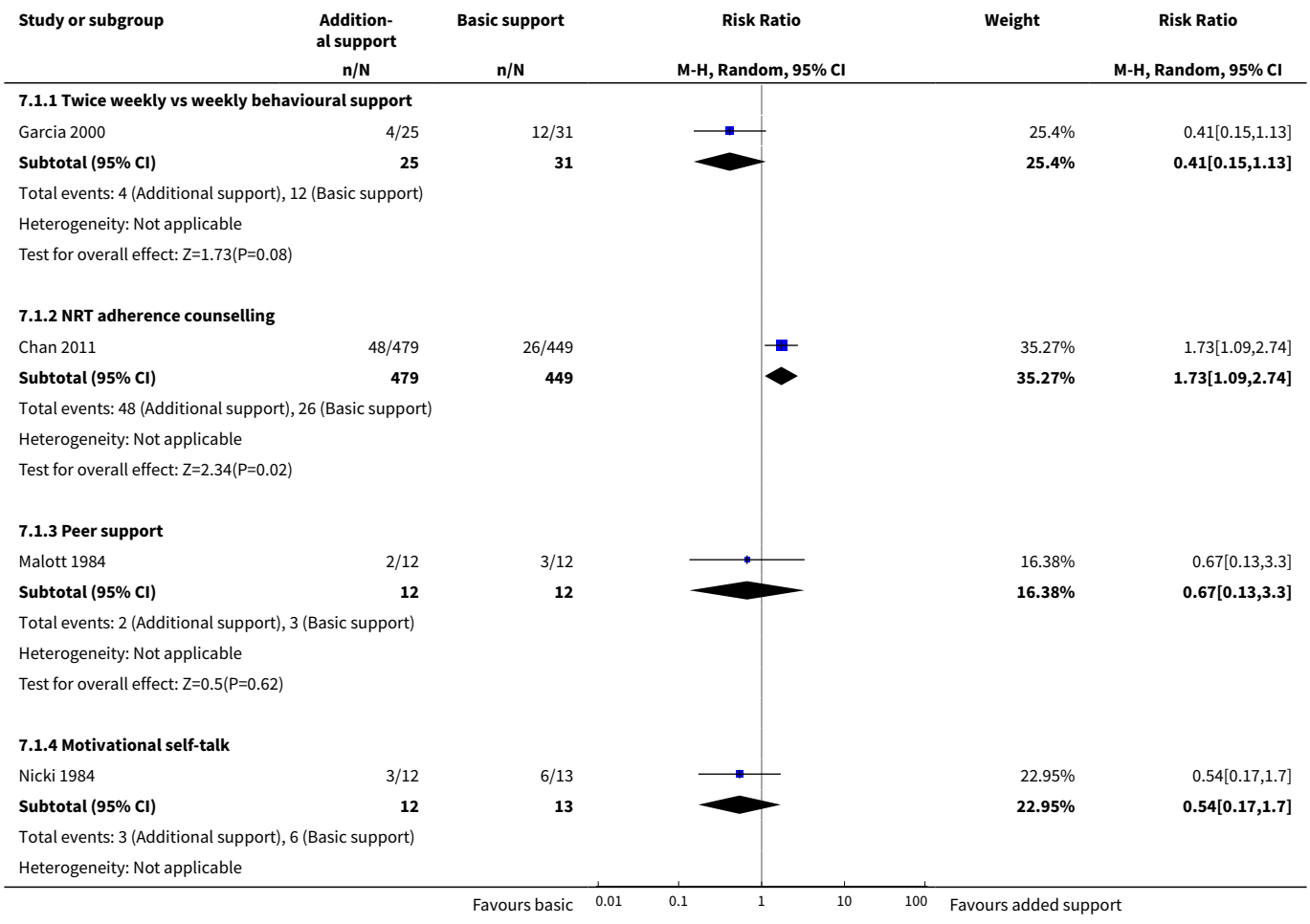
Comparison 7. Additional behavioural SC components

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	4	1033	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.34, 1.84]
1.1 Twice weekly vs weekly behavioural support	1	56	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.41 [0.15, 1.13]
1.2 NRT adherence counselling	1	928	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.73 [1.09, 2.74]
1.3 Peer support	1	24	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.67 [0.13, 3.30]
1.4 Motivational self-talk	1	25	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.54 [0.17, 1.70]
2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Twice weekly vs weekly behavioural support	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7 Additional behavioural SC components, Outcome 1 Abstinence.



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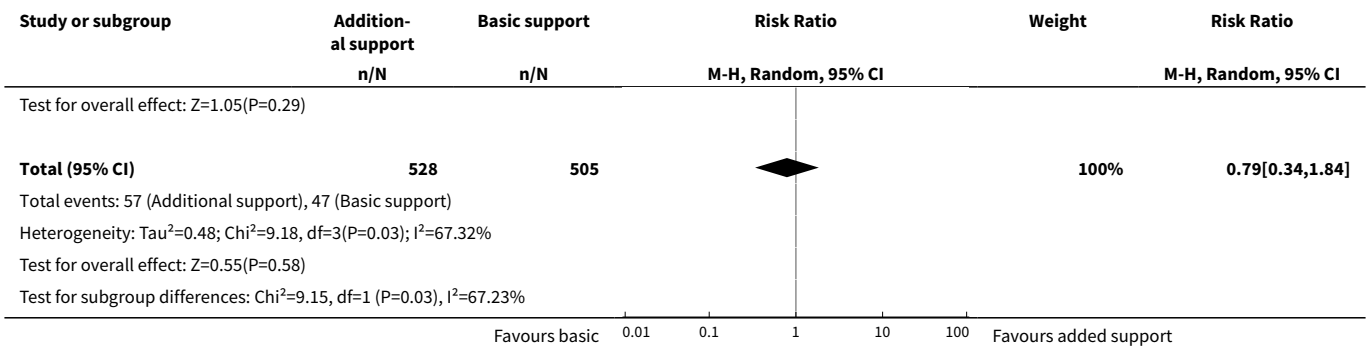
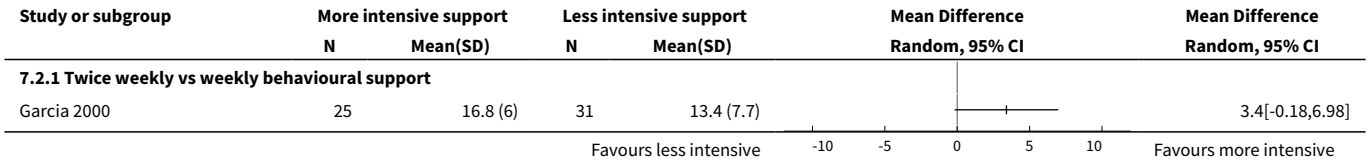


Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7 Additional behavioural SC components, Outcome 2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.



Comparison 8. Behavioural reduction versus nicotine fading

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Reduction vs nicotine fading	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 Reduction + nicotine fading vs nicotine fading only	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.3 Reduction alone vs reduction + nicotine fading	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Pre-quit reduction in cotinine	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Reduction alone vs nicotine fading + reduction	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal			Other data	No numeric data

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Analysis 8.1. Comparison 8 Behavioural reduction versus nicotine fading, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Behavioural reduction n/N	Nicotine fading n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
8.1.1 Reduction vs nicotine fading				
Dooley 1992	5/38	5/37		0.97[0.31,3.09]
8.1.2 Reduction + nicotine fading vs nicotine fading only				
Nicki 1984	9/25	2/24		4.32[1.04,17.98]
8.1.3 Reduction alone vs reduction + nicotine fading				
Gariti 2004	4/30	3/30		1.33[0.33,5.45]
		Favours nicotine fading	0.05 0.2 1 5 20	Favours behav reduction

Analysis 8.2. Comparison 8 Behavioural reduction versus nicotine fading, Outcome 2 Pre-quit reduction in cotinine.

Study or subgroup	Behavioural reduction N	Behavioural reduction Mean(SD)	Reduction + fading N	Reduction + fading Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
8.2.1 Reduction alone vs nicotine fading + reduction						
Gariti 2004	30	102.2 (108.9)	30	49.2 (110.6)		53[-2.54,108.54]
				Reduction + fading	-200 -100 0 100 200	Behavioural reduction

Analysis 8.3. Comparison 8 Behavioural reduction versus nicotine fading, Outcome 3 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal.

Study	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal Heading 1	Heading 2
Gariti 2004	Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale (Hughes 1986), measured using scales of 0 to 4 across 8 symptoms (craving for cigarettes; restlessness; increased appetite; depressed mood; anxiety; difficulty concentrating; irritability, frustration or anger; and sleep problems), and completed daily	"A mixed-effects model analysis did not reveal treatment group by time (F(7,239) = 0.6, p = .76) or treatment group differences (F(1,46) = 0.02, p = .88) for weekly changes in withdrawal scores from baseline through 1-week post-treatment completion" "Withdrawal scores were consistently low indicative of slight withdrawal"

Comparison 9. Other comparisons

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Abstinence	4		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 Aerobic exercise vs health education	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 Gradual reduction vs partially gradual	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.3 Contingent vs non-contingent vouchers	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

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Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.4 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3 Pre-quit reduction in CO	1		Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target	1	66	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	3.40 [-4.59, 11.39]
4 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information			Other data	No numeric data

Analysis 9.1. Comparison 9 Other comparisons, Outcome 1 Abstinence.

Study or subgroup	Experimental n/N	Control n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
9.1.1 Aerobic exercise vs health education				
Blevins 2016	4/30	1/31		4.13[0.49,34.89]
9.1.2 Gradual reduction vs partially gradual				
Flaxman 1978	6/16	3/16		2[0.6,6.64]
9.1.3 Contingent vs non-contingent vouchers				
Rohsenow 2016	6/172	3/168		1.95[0.5,7.68]
9.1.4 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target				
Glasgow 1989	6/35	5/31		1.06[0.36,3.14]
		Favours control	0.01 0.1 1 10 100	Favours intervention

Analysis 9.2. Comparison 9 Other comparisons, Outcome 2 Pre-quit reduction in cpd.

Study or subgroup	Greater red + choice N	Greater red + choice Mean(SD)	Minimal red + abstinence N	Minimal red + abstinence Mean(SD)	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference Random, 95% CI
9.2.1 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target						
Glasgow 1989	35	12.5 (6.7)	31	13.9 (12.8)		-1.4[-6.43,3.63]
			Favours minimal red+abs		-10 -5 0 5 10	Favours greater red +choic

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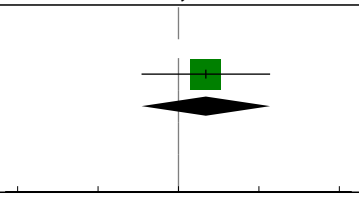
Analysis 9.3. Comparison 9 Other comparisons, Outcome 3 Pre-quit reduction in CO.

Study or subgroup	Greater red + choice		Minimal red + abstinence		Mean Difference	Weight	Mean Difference
	N	Mean(SD)	N	Mean(SD)	Random, 95% CI		Random, 95% CI
9.3.1 Greater targets + choice of abstinence vs minimal reduction + clear abstinence target							
Glasgow 1989	35	12.8 (15)	31	9.4 (17.8)		100%	3.4[-4.59,11.39]
Subtotal ***	**35**		**31**			**100%**	**3.4[-4.59,11.39]**
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.83(P=0.4)							



Analysis 9.4. Comparison 9 Other comparisons, Outcome 4 Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information.

Study	Pre-quit tobacco withdrawal & additional AE information		
	Withdrawal measurement method	Withdrawal measure findings	Additional narrative information on AEs
Glasgow 1989	Checklist modified from the Cohen-Hobermann Inventory of Physical Symptoms (Cohen 1983) at baseline and session immediately following quit attempts	There were no significant between-group differences	n/a

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Register Search

#1 "cold turkey"
#2 schedul* NEAR3 smok*
#3 "cut down" or cut-down
#4 Gradual* NEAR3 (reduc* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)
#5 Abrupt* NEAR3 (reduc* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)
#6 fading
#7 taper*
#8 controlled NEXT smoking

#9 Smoking reduction/

#10 smoking reduction.mp
#11 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR 10#

Appendix 2. Original MEDLINE search strategy

1 cold turkey.mp.

2 (schedul* adj3 smok*).mp.

3 (cut* down or cut-down).mp.

4 (({Gradual* or abrupt*}) adj3 (reduc* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)).mp.

5 fading.mp.

6 taper*.mp.

7 controlled smoking.mp.

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8 Smoking reduction/ or smoking reduction.mp.

9 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8

10 Randomized Controlled Trial.pt.

11 Controlled Clinical Trial.pt.

12 Pragmatic Clinical Trial.pt.

13 Equivalence Trial.pt.

14 Adaptive Clinical Trial.pt.

15 Clinical Trial.pt.

16 Meta analysis.pt.

17 exp Clinical Trial/

18 Random-Allocation/

19 randomized-controlled trials/

20 double-blind-method/

21 single-blind-method/

22 placebos/

23 Research-Design/

24 ((clin$ adj5 trial$) or placebo$ or random$).ti,ab.

25 ((singl$ or doubl$ or trebl$ or tripl$) adj5 (blind$ or mask$)).ti,ab.

26 (volunteer$ or prospectiv$).ti,ab.

27 exp Follow-Up-Studies/

28 exp Retrospective-Studies/

29 exp Prospective-Studies/

30 exp Evaluation-Studies/ or Program-Evaluation.mp. [mp=title, abstract, original title, name of substance word, subject heading word, floating sub-heading word, keyword heading word, protocol supplementary concept word, rare disease supplementary concept word, unique identifier, synonyms]

31 exp Cross-Sectional-Studies/

32 Comparative study/

33 exp Behavior-therapy/

34 exp Health-Promotion/

35 exp Community-Health-Services/

36 exp Health-Behavior/ or exp Health-Education/

37 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36

38 smoking cessation.mp. or exp Smoking Cessation/

39 tobacco cessation.mp. or "Tobacco-Use-Cessation"/

40 exp Smoking/th [Therapy]

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41 "Tobacco-Use-Disorder"/

42 Tobacco-Smokeless/

43 exp Tobacco-Smoke-Pollution/

44 Smoking reduction/ or Smoking reduction.mp.

45 Smoking prevention/

46 Vaping/ or vaping.mp.

47 Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems/

48 electronic cigar*.mp.

49 exp Pipe smoking/ or exp Tobacco smoking/ or exp Tobacco Products/

50 ((quit$ or stop$ or ceas$ or giv$ or abstain* or abstinen*) adj5 (smoking or smoke* or tobacco)).ti,ab.

51 exp Tobacco/ or exp Nicotine/

52 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 [A category smoking terms]

53 exp Smoking/ not 52 [B category smoking terms]

54 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 [Likely Controlled trial design terms; RCTs, CCTs, Pragmatic trials, Equivalence trials, Adaptive clinical trials.]

55 52 and 37 [A category smoking+all design terms]

56 52 and 54 [A category smoking terms+likely CT design terms]

57 (animals not humans).sh. [used with 'not' to exclude animal studies for each subset]

58 ((38 or 39 or 41 or 42) and REVIEW.pt.) not 55 [Set 4: Core smoking related reviews only]

59 53 and 37 [B category smoking+all design terms]

60 (59 and 54) not 57 [Set 3: B smoking terms, likely CT design terms, human only]

61 55 not 56 not 57 [Set 2: A smoking terms, not core CT terms, human only]

62 (52 and 54) not 57 [Set 1: A smoking terms, likely CT design terms, human only]

63 9 and 62

64 9 and 61

65 9 and 60

66 63 or 64 or 65

Appendix 3. Original Embase search strategy

1 cold turkey.mp.

2 (schedul* adj3 smok*).mp.

3 (cut* down or cut-down).mp.

4 (({Gradual* or abrupt*}) adj3 (reduc* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)).mp.

5 fading.mp.

6 taper*.mp.

7 controlled smoking.mp.

8 smoking reduction/ or smoking reduction.mp.

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9 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8

10 random$.ti,ab.

11 factorial$.ti,ab.

12 (cross over$ or crossover$ or cross-over$).ti,ab.

13 placebo$.ti,ab.

14 (double$ adj blind$).ti,ab.

15 (single$ adj blind$).ti,ab.

16 assign$.ti,ab.

17 allocat$.ti,ab.

18 volunteer$.ti,ab.

19 CROSSOVER PROCEDURE.sh.

20 DOUBLE-BLIND PROCEDURE.sh.

21 RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL.sh.

22 SINGLE-BLIND PROCEDURE.sh.

23 or/10-22

24 smoking cessation.mp.

25 exp smoking cessation/ or smoking cessation program/

26 exp smoking-/ [Not used as single term after Dec 2010]

27 26 and (((quit$ or stop$ or ceas$ or giv$ or prevent$) adj3 smok$) or cigarette$).ti,ab.

28 exp passive smoking/

29 exp smoking habit/

30 smokeless tobacco/

31 smoking reduction/

32 24 or 25 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31

33 23 and 32

34 9 and 33

Appendix 4. Original PsycINFO search strategy

1 cold turkey.mp.

2 (schedul* adj3 smok*).mp.

3 (cut* down or cut-down).mp.

4 (({Gradual* or abrupt*}) adj3 (reduction or reduce* or quit* or stop* or abstin* or abstain* or cessat*)).mp.

5 fading.mp.

6 taper*.mp.

7 controlled smoking.mp.

8 smoking reduction.mp.

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9 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8

10 smoking cessation.mp. or exp Smoking Cessation/

11 (antismoking or anti-smoking).mp. [mp=title, abstract, heading word, table of contents, key concepts, original title, tests & measures]

12 (quit$ or cessat$).mp.

13 (abstin$ or abstain$).mp.

14 (control adj smok$).mp.

15 exp behavior modification/

16 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15

17 tobacco-smoking/

18 (smok$ or cigar$ or tobacco$).mp.

19 Prevention/

20 17 or 18

21 16 and 20

22 19 and 20

23 10 or 21 or 22

24 9 and 23

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

All authors were involved in study screening and eligibility assessment, data extraction and 'Risk of bias' assessment. JMOM provided statistical expertise. NL wrote the first draft of the report and all authors commented on that draft.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

BH has no known conflicts of interest.

EK has no known conflicts of interest. EK was an author of one included study (Klemperer 2017). They did not carry out data extraction or risk of bias assessment for this study.

JMOM has no known conflicts of interest.

NL has no known conflicts of interest. NL was an author of one included study (Lindson-Hawley 2016b). They did not carry out data extraction or risk of bias assessment for this study.

PA has no known conflicts of interest. PA was an author of two included studies (Farley 2017; Lindson-Hawley 2016b) They did not carry out data extraction or risk of bias assessment for those studies.

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Internal sources

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- University of Oxford, UK.

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- University of Vermont, USA.

EK's salary was paid by the University of Vermont

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

- We specified in our protocol that we would include quasi-RCTs, as we were expecting a paucity of eligible studies. However, our searches resulted in more evidence than we were expecting and so we made the decision to exclude non-randomised studies to maximise the validity of the review.
- We originally stated that we would assess 'selective outcome reporting' as part of our 'Risk of bias' assessment, but we ultimately followed the 'Risk of bias' guidance developed by the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group. This guidance advises authors not to assess this domain, due to a difficulty in doing so in studies predating trial registration (many of these were included in this review).
- We specified in the protocol that we would not assess performance bias in line with the Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group's guidance for assessing risks of bias in trials of behavioural interventions. However, we identified a subset of studies that compared a reduction-to-quit intervention alongside pharmacotherapy versus the same reduction intervention alongside a placebo or no pharmacotherapy. We therefore deemed it appropriate to assess performance bias in these studies only.
- We originally proposed a sensitivity analysis comparing outcomes on an intention-to-treat basis versus complete-case analysis. We have since decided to carry out a wider investigation of this issue incorporating a wider range of reviews, and so will do this outside of this review.
- For pragmatic reasons, we were unable to report on cigarettes per day (cpd) as a moderator of the effect of reduction-to-quit interventions.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Smoking Reduction; Bupropion [therapeutic use]; Nicotine [administration & dosage]; Nicotinic Agonists [therapeutic use]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Smoking Cessation [*methods] [psychology]; Substance Withdrawal Syndrome [drug therapy] [*prevention & control]; Tobacco Use Cessation Devices

MeSH check words

Humans

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